Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

.752F
ES
p. 2

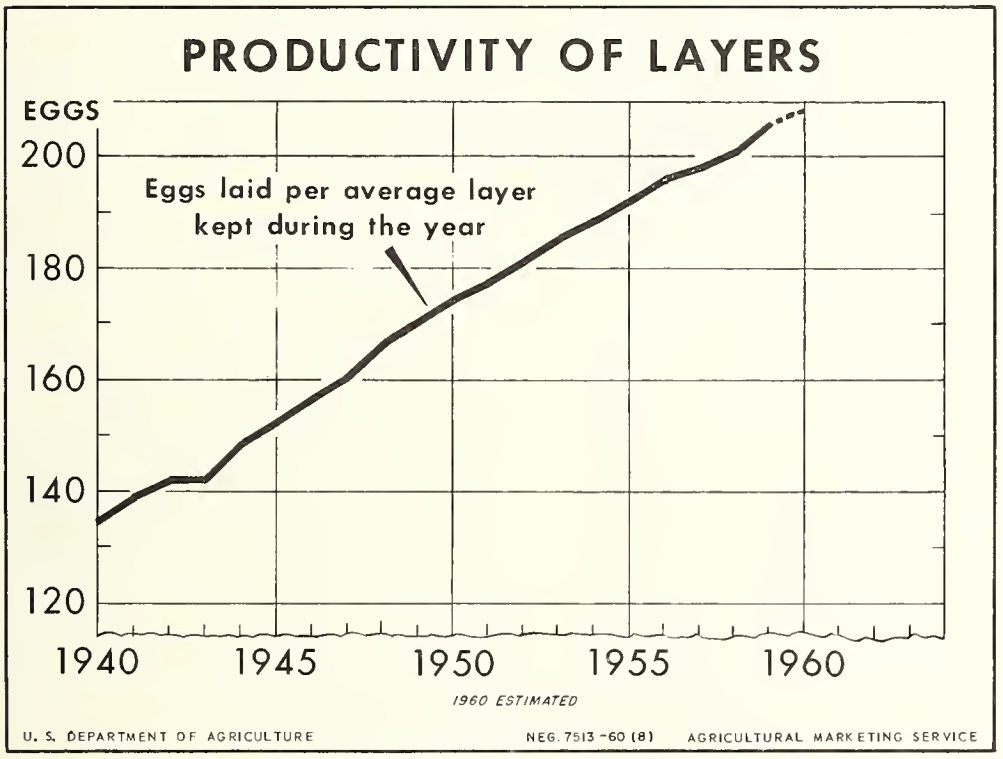
1961 OUTLOOK ISSUE

NOVEMBER, 1960
FOR RELEASE
NOVEMBER 4, A. M.
PES-210

THE POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY
OCT 1 1 1961
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

AMS



Rising productivity in egg production as illustrated in this chart has been a dominant force bearing on the poultry situation in the past two decades. Opportunities to produce increasing quantities of eggs at lower real costs than pre-war have resulted in supply outstripping demand, at wartime or pre-war price levels. Consequently, egg prices are lower, in real terms, than they were 20 years ago.

Increased efficiency of production, particularly in terms of feed conversion, has also been a dominant factor in the poultry meat industry.

Published bimonthly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
Review and Outlook	5
Background	5
Smaller Flock, Fewer Eggs, in Early 1961	5
Favorable Egg Prices to Early Spring	6
Larger Egg-Type Hatch Seen for Spring 1961	6
Larger Laying Flock in late 1961, More Eggs, Lower Prices	7
Broilers: Impetus From Technology	7
Lower Broiler Prices Expected for 1961	8
More Turkeys, Possibly Lower Prices	9
Ample Feed, Prices Possibly Lower	9
Little Change in Consumer Demand: Per Capita Consumption to Rise for Poultry Meat, Decline for Eggs	10
Lower Incomes in 1961 for Poultrymen	10
Bases for Rising Egg Production Per Layer	11
U.S. Exports of Eggs and Poultry Meat Up Again in 1960	14
List of Tables	50

The Poultry and Egg Situation is issued six times each year

The Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance heretofore printed on this page, now appears on page 4

The POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 31, 1960

SUMMARY

Poultrymen are unlikely to have as good a year in 1961 as they have had in 1960. Prices for eggs, farm chickens, broilers, and turkeys in 1960 will average higher than in 1959, even though broiler and turkey prices at the end of 1960 may be lower than in December 1959. In 1961 egg, broiler and turkey prices are likely to move back toward 1959 levels.

The principal factors in the price outlook for 1961 are the prospective larger supplies of poultry meats, throughout the year, and of eggs during the last half of the year. The leveling-off of the general economy is not a serious factor in the egg and poultry price outlook because retail prices of eggs, chicken, and turkey already are relatively low compared with other main-course foods. In 1960 consumers are eating record quantities of poultry meat--29.2 pounds of chicken, 6.0 pounds of turkey, per person--and they are likely to increase consumption in 1961. Egg consumption in 1961 is likely to decline further from the 18-year low of 325 eggs consumed in 1960. Ten years ago, average per capita consumption of these products was: Chicken, 21 pounds; turkey, 4 pounds; and 389 eggs.

Egg prices are likely to continue higher than the year before for some months--probably through the first quarter of 1961. This is likely to induce a larger hatch of replacement chicks than last spring. As a result, the laying flock some time after mid-summer will be producing more eggs than in the corresponding months of 1960. Until then, monthly egg production will be lower than the year before. The reduction in the laying flock this year is the result of the 15 percent cut in the number of replacement chickens raised in 1960, the fewest since 1910. Volume of production is down less sharply, however, because of greater retention of hens.

Prospects for increased egg production in the last half of 1961 probably will begin to affect egg prices in the second quarter. This is because of the dependence of springtime egg markets upon storage demand, for both shell and frozen egg. In recent years, storage of eggs in the shell and the commercial production of liquid egg for freezing and other purposes have absorbed 12 to 16 percent of February-June production. The demand for storage depends greatly upon storers' expectations of a rise between spring and fall price levels. Storage will not be active unless springtime prices provide storers with a favorable hedge. Therefore, with relatively large supplies of fresh eggs expected for fall, storage demand is unlikely to be strong unless egg prices decline more than seasonally by mid-spring.

The production increases in prospect in 1961 for both broilers and turkeys will result partly from (1) the pressures toward increase, related to the developing technology in those industries and the integrated form of organization common to both, and also (2) the favorable prices for broilers and turkeys through October 1960.

These factors are behind the 15 percent increase over last year in broiler hatchery activity since the beginning of September, and the 26 percent increase in the past 5 months in the number of pullet chicks sold for broiler breeder flocks. The recent increases in broiler chick hatchings indicate a large supply of broilers into the first quarter of 1961. The increase in sales by primary breeders of pullet chicks suggests a more-readily available supply of hatching eggs in the last half of that year. The price adjustment to the prospective increase in broiler supply may come before the end of 1960, heading off a repetition of the contra-seasonal broiler price increase which occurred in December 1959.

Preliminary indications also point to increased turkey production in 1961, particularly among heavy turkeys, the class that increased in 1960. August and September hatches, and October 1 eggs in incubators, which are the basis for early-1961 turkey marketings, are up 30 percent from the year before. Farmers' intentions to keep turkeys for breeding are up 23 percent.

The larger prospective marketings of turkeys in early 1961, and the 37 percent larger storage holdings on October 1, suggest that the price run-up which occurred late last year will not be repeated. Prices at the beginning of 1961 will be lower than a year earlier.

The outlook for poultry meat prices will probably be favored by a continuation of the rising trend in poultry meat exports, which in 1960 are running at a level above 2 percent of production--for turkeys, exceeding the level of purchases for School Lunches.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Month or date	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil.cases	Aug.	11.7	13.3	13.2	Sept.	11.4	12.8	12.4	To continue below last year.
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	Aug.	282.4	284.2	277.4	Sept.	302.4	297.4	284.2	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	Aug.	14.9	16.8	17.2	Sept.	13.5	15.4	15.8	
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Aug.	27.0	25.1	24.3	Sept.	26.5	24.6	23.6	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Aug.	12.2	24.8	22.2	Sept.	7.7	15.5	9.6	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Aug.	2.1	4.9	5.7	Sept.	1.5	3.9	4.5	Government purchases tapered off in October.
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Sept.	44.7	33.0	38.6	Oct.	45.0	31.8	43.4	Encouraging expansion.
Price received by farmers: as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Sept.	82	65	77	Oct.	79	62	87	
Retail price (AMS)	Ct.per doz.	Aug.	63.4	51.0	52.8	Sept.	66.5	54.8		
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	12.1	9.9	11.7	Oct.	12.4	9.6	13.3	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	Sept. 1	1400	739	746	Oct. 1	941	554	481	Moving down faster than last year.
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Sept. 1	156.3	149.1	158.1	Oct. 1	135.0	134.8	139.7	
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	Aug.	---	13.4	16.1	Sept.	---	13.8	15.7	
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt	Sept.	3.71	3.35	3.31	Oct.	3.64	3.31	3.27	
POULTRY										
Price received by farmers: for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	24.7	15.4	16.1	Oct.	22.9	14.9	16.0	
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	18.9	9.5	12.0	Oct.	17.7	9.3	11.6	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	22.0	14.2	15.3	Oct.	20.4	13.6	15.0	
Price received by farmers: for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Sept.	74	53	60	Oct.	69	51	59	
Retail price of broilers and fryers ready-to-cook: (AMS)	Ct. per lb.	Aug.	55.9	41.5	43.0	Sept.	55.1	41.7	42.2	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	30.2	22.4	24.6	Oct.	29.8	22.4	25.7	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Sept. 1	88.1	139.4	88.6	Oct. 1	110.2	143.6	106.2	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Sept. 1	53.0	87.1	112.5	Oct. 1	82.2	133.5	182.7	Includes larger proportion of toms than last year.
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	4.8	3.2	3.5	Oct.	4.5	3.2	3.5	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	8.1	6.7	7.4	Oct.	8.2	6.8	7.9	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Mil.	Sept.	---	25.9	28.9	Oct.	---	24.5	1/28.4	

1/ Partly estimated.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND

After a diffcult year throughout 1959 for egg producers, and for the first 10 or 11 months of that year for turkey and broiler growers, things brightened up considerably for poultrymen in 1960. Average prices to date in 1960 for poultry and eggs have averaged about 10 percent higher than 1959, with eggs, recently showing the greatest increase. (Table 8).

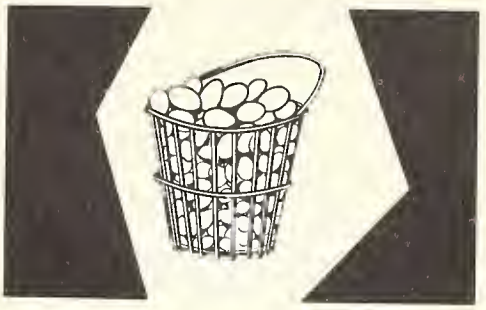
The mid-October egg price received by farmers was 43.4 cents, almost 12 cents per dozen above last year, and exceeding a year earlier by more than in any preceding month of 1960. Production since February has averaged 3 percent below 1959, and is likely to continue lower, because of the currently smaller laying flock than last year (table 22), including the smaller number of pullets raised in early 1960. (Table 18).

Because of the increased prices for eggs and the reduced number of replacement pullets available, farmers have been slow to sell their hens this fall. As a result, farmers' prices for this class of poultry have shown very little seasonal decline so far this year, and during the past 6 months have averaged about 2 cents per pound above 1959. At 11.6 cents per pound in mid-October, farm chickens (mostly hens) were considerably cheaper than broilers, but nevertheless higher than the year-ago price of 9.3 cents per pound.

Mid-October broiler prices, on the other hand, were above 1959 by a narrower margin than in most preceding months of 1960. At an average of 17+ cents per pound so far this year, broiler prices have been attractive to producers, and hatchery activity has recently surged upward: Through August, 1960 hatchings were 4 percent above 1959; but in the period since September 1, hatchery activity has been about 15 percent above last year. This suggests a proportionately increased volume of slaughter in the last 5 or 6 weeks of the year, and declining prices in contrast to the rising prices last December.

Turkeys raised in 1960--82.3 million head--were only slightly more than the 1959 record of 82.1 million. But the timing and the breeds composition of the 1960 crop is different. A smaller proportion than last year of this year's crop comes from hatches in April and later, indicating a cut in November slaughter. Also, there are relatively fewer Beltsville turkeys in this year's crop. (Table 33). The difference in timing is being compensated by a greater storage this year than last of early-slaughtered turkeys, for use in the holiday season (table 34); and the difference in the breed distribution of the crop is reflected in the sharply higher prices now being paid for "broiler-fryer" turkeys, and for hens, in contrast to the prices for toms. (Table 35).

As in 7 of the past 12 years, Government purchases have been a factor in the turkey market this fall. In a program that operated from September 15 to October 5, the Department of Agriculture bought 18.8 million pounds (somewhat less than 2 percent of the year's crop) for School Lunches. (Table 37). At various times during the year, the Department also bought dried egg solids for School Lunch and welfare programs, contracting from January through October for a total of 19 million pounds. (Table 26). This was equivalent to 1.9 million cases of shell eggs, out of a total production of 130 million cases on farms in the first 9 months of 1960.



SMALLER FLOCK, FEWER EGGS, IN EARLY 1961

The die is already cast for a smaller egg production in the first half of 1961 than in the same period of 1960. The size of the National flock will be down by an amount not likely to be offset by possible increases in the rate of lay per bird. This will result from the reduced number of chickens raised last spring. (Table 16). The increase in hatchings (above 1959) since May 1960 will not fully offset the declines in the early months. (Table 17.)

The reduction in the size of the laying flock is likely to be between 5 and 8 percent from the January 1, 1960, level of 318 million layers on farms. The extent of the cut will depend upon how rapidly farmers' cull their remaining 1959-hatched hens.

On October 1 the laying flock contained a substantially larger proportion of hens than usual, and a smaller proportion of pullets. At 289 million total layers on farms October 1, the flock was 5 percent smaller than last year.

About 58 percent of the 289 million layers were hens--birds hatched in 1959. These hens were 6 percent more than the corresponding number the year before despite the fact that on January 1, 1960, the 1959-hatched pullets on hand--from which the present hens were drawn--were 8 percent fewer than the year before. Thus, the ratio of October 1 hens to preceding January 1 pullets (laying and not yet laying) is 75:100. The

corresponding ratio last year was 65:100. The current ratio is the highest since the 1930's. (Table 20).

If farmers keep these hens beyond January 1961--longer than has been customary in the past--the cut in laying flock size will be near the low end of the 5-8 percent range. If the hens are merely being kept a month or two beyond the accustomed sale date, the cut will be nearer 8 percent.

Factors encouraging farmers to keep their hens longer are higher egg prices, the shortage of replacement pullets, and the fact that present-day chickens are bred to lay without interruption for longer than a 12-month cycle. On the other hand, the change in duration of economic period of lay has been gradual rather than sudden, and eventually the effect of (a) seasonally declining egg prices, and (b) declining number and quality of eggs produced by hens, will result in a pressure to liquidate old flocks. To date, such liquidation may simply have been deferred, rather than put off for a full year.

Even if flock-owners keep their hens beyond January, the number will not fully offset the 11 percent cut in the number of pullets that were on hand October 1. (Table 20). However, this cut was almost entirely among pullets that had already reached laying age by that date; pullets not yet laying were nearly the same as the year before. Nevertheless, for a period well into 1961, flock size will be smaller than the year before by a larger extent than can be expected to be offset by increases in rate of lay.

Thus, monthly egg production is likely to be below the year before at the turn of the year and for some months thereafter, continuing and extending the present pattern; October 1, 1960 egg production was 4 percent below the preceding October 1, and monthly output had been below 1959 in 7 of the preceding months. (Table 22).

FAVORABLE EGG PRICES TO EARLY SPRING

A continued tight egg supply, smaller than the comparable 1960 monthly production, is the principal basis for expecting that egg prices in the first quarter of 1961 will be relatively favorable to producers. Additional factors in this expectation are the 2 percent growth in population during the past year, and the relatively high level of egg prices prevailing as 1961 approaches. The influence of these factors in early 1961 will outweigh the gradual long-term decline in demand for eggs.

With this preponderance of favorable price factors, egg prices in the first quarter of 1961 will considerably exceed the relatively low levels of January and February 1960. At that time egg prices to farmers averaged about 29 cents per dozen, a continuation of the low prices from 1959.

Egg prices rose in March and April 1960, and since then they were higher than in 1959. (Table 8). A marked rise in March or April 1961 is unlikely, however, and in April and beyond egg prices in 1961 are unlikely to significantly exceed 1960. The reason lies in an expected larger hatch of replacement chicks. As a consequence of a larger hatch, monthly egg production after about mid-1961 would exceed 1960.

The expectations of the larger egg production will exert an influence upon egg prices even before the increased production occurs, through its effect on storage demand next spring. The importance of storers and breakers is indicated by the volume of their operations; in the "spring-time" into-storage season of 1960 (February-June; Table 23), fully 14 percent of the production was diverted to storage in the shell, or used as raw material for the preparation of liquid egg. In other recent years, (back to 1955), the proportion of the fresh egg production used for those purposes has varied between 12 and 16 percent.

For the most part, businessmen engaged in storing or breaking eggs will not store heavily in the spring if they foresee cheap and plentiful supplies of fresh eggs in late summer and beyond; an exception occurs when they can operate on a hedged basis.

A typical hedge by a storer is through the sale on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange of an offsetting contract to deliver eggs in the fall. In late October 1960, such contracts for 1961 delivery were about 36 cents per dozen. At the same time near delivery (November 1960) contracts closed at about 39 cents per dozen. The difference indicates a trade outlook for late 1961 less optimistic than the actual 1960 outturn.

If spring-time egg prices are initially at a level discouraging storage, the absence of a storage demand would soon reduce them. Therefore, spring-time prices are likely to align with the fall prices expected at that time by the preponderance of storers, or with the prices suggested by the hedge that is available to them.

LARGER EGG-TYPE HATCH SEEN FOR SPRING 1961

The volume of egg output through the spring will influence egg prices, which will in turn influence the extent of flock replacement activities during the same period. In addition, however, extent of change from 1960 in hatchery activity will also affect egg prices during the spring.

If egg prices make only seasonal changes from present levels through the main hatching season, hatchings next spring would increase. Such an increase would result in at least a partial egg price adjustment even before the hatching season ended. However, the decline is not likely to be so sharp as to severly pinch egg producers. As a consequence, the size of the 1961 hatch in the spring months, and the number of replacement chickens raised, is

likely to rise from the very low 1960 levels. The increase in hatchings will be sharpest in the first four months, when 1960 operations were depressed by the prevailing egg prices.

The prospective springtime increase in hatchings would be an extension of the trend that has been evident in hatchings since May 1. In May-September, 1960 hatchings of egg-type chicks were almost a third larger than in the year before. While more recent egg settings have tapered down from this average rate of increase (October 1 eggs in incubators, 11 percent above 1960), the monthly rates indicate a momentum that is likely to carry well into the spring of 1961. (Table 18).

A factor in this is the relatively low level of numbers in the present laying flock. Because of the increasing degree of commercialization in the present-day egg industry, producers are pressed to keep their laying houses full, and this too will be an inducement for an increased number of replacements in the next 6 or 8 months.

Before commercialization became so prevalent, the egg-feed ratio during the hatching season used to be a good clue to the amount of change in chick hatching (Table 24). In recent years, this indicator has become less precise. Nevertheless, the prospective ratio for next spring points in the same direction as would be expected from the discussion in the preceding paragraphs, namely toward an increase above 1960 in the number of chickens to be raised.

This increase might be great enough to restore half or 2/3 of the cut that occurred in 1960, when the 339 million chickens raised were 15 percent fewer than the year before. This prospective increase for 1961 is in addition to the increase that has occurred in 1960 since the 1960 estimate of chickens raised was prepared. From the hatches of the last 4 or 5 months of 1960, approximately 5 million more pullets will be added to laying flocks than from the corresponding year-before hatches.

LARGER LAYING FLOCK IN LATE 1961, MORE EGGS, LOWER PRICES

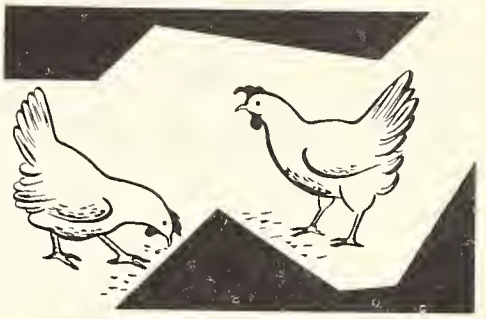
From the 1959-hatched hens carried over, and 1960-hatched pullets, the number of layers to be on hand by the last quarter of 1961 will be above 1960. At that time also, increases from the year before in rate of lay per bird are most certain. (Table 1). The result probably will be a larger monthly egg production and lower prices than this fall.

Though prices probably will be lower, there is no reason to expect the decline to be extreme so long as the springtime hatch doesn't exceed 1960 by more than 7 to 10 percent. If the increase is limited to that amount, there will still be an appreciable seasonal tightening-up of egg supplies between the first half of the year and the second, which will result in some seasonal increase in prices. This view looks for a 1961 peak mid-month price averaging about 40 cents, compared with the 43.4 cents reported for October 1960. The fall peak in 1959 was 33 cents per dozen in mid-September.

If early-season indications regarding the size of the hatch are different from the range expected here, the price expectation is changed accordingly. If the hatch does develop differently, it is more likely to exceed this estimate than to fall short.

MORE BROILERS; IMPETUS FROM TECHNOLOGY

The 4 or 5 percent increase that is in sight for 1960 broiler production is a modest one, as broiler production increases go: in the past 15 years, the industry has averaged a 12 percent increase per year. In only one of the years since 1945 has there been a cut



from the year before in the number of broilers raised.

This long-term increase in output occurred despite a very steady decrease in prices. (Table 27 - Figure 1). The explanation for the continuing rise in output while prices declined is of course the concurrent reduction in production costs. The adoption of new methods is continuing, and it provides impetus for expanded output. This is the principal basis for expecting 1961 volume to increase over the 1.8 billion broilers foreseen for 1960.

The organization of broiler production and the decisions about the quantity produced are largely in the hands of poultry processors and feed dealers who are more likely to be acutely cost-conscious than are farmers whose operations are on a smaller scale.

The favorable broiler prices to producers in the first 10 months of 1960 puts many producers in a financial position to expand their operations if they so desire. This is in contrast to their situation a year ago, when both internal financing and credit from outside sources was highly restricted. But recent profits have changed this picture. In the last 2 months of 1959, hatchings (for early 1960 production) were 4 percent below the year before (Table 28); latest available 1960 egg settings, also for following-year production, are 13 percent above the year before.

In recent months the hatchings of breeder stock have also turned upward, suggesting that greater availability of hatching eggs in 1961 will also stimulate production.

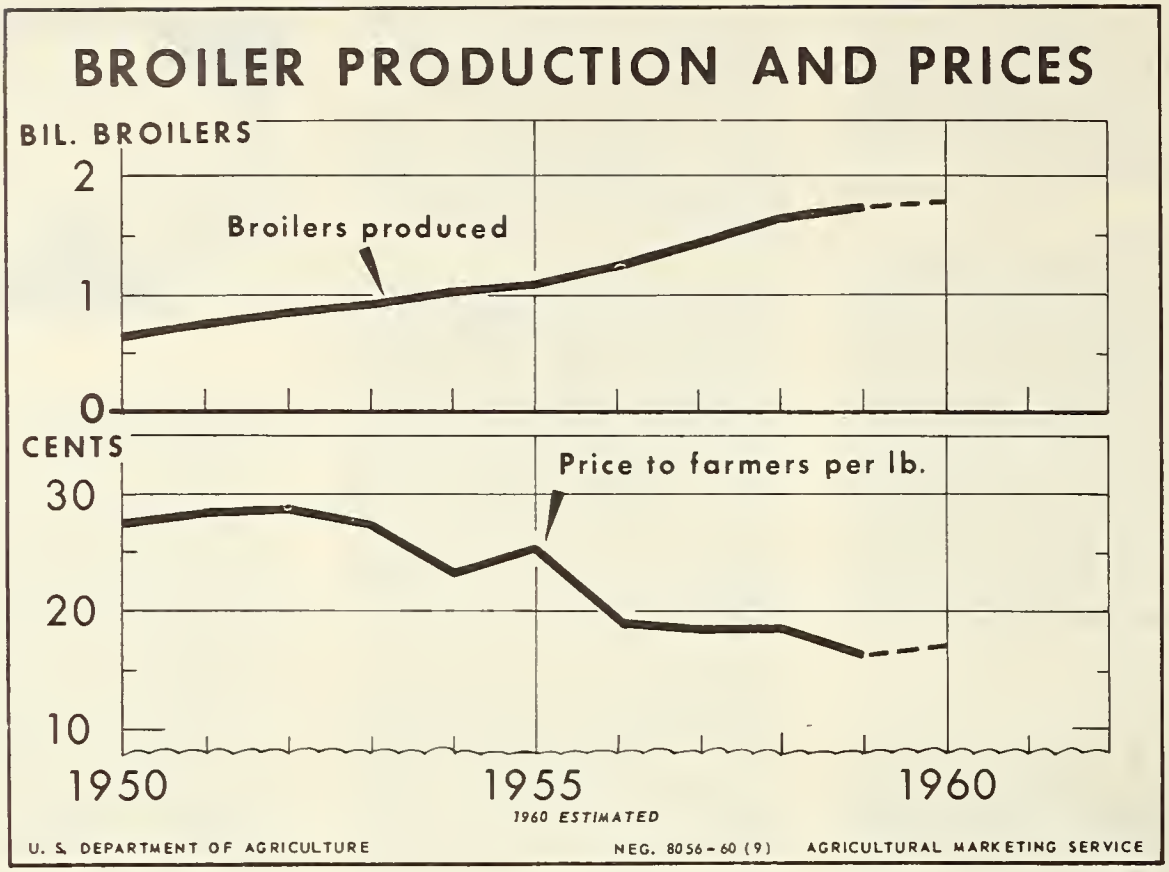


Figure 1

(Table 29). The lighter hatchings of breeder stocks for 1960 hatching egg production contributed to higher chick costs in 1960, which were a deterent to production. For the few chicks bought on the open market, the increase was sometimes equivalent to an extra cent per pound in the cost of producing broilers.

The increase that is thus expected in broiler production will likely be greater than the 1960 average increase of 4 or 5 percent. Also, it is likely to be spread throughout the year, in contrast to 1960 when the early part of the year showed a decrease from 1959. The 1961 increase may be as much as 6 to 8 percent, with the largest gain in the first half of the year.

LOWER BROILER PRICES EXPECTED FOR 1961

Broiler prices in the first 9 or 10 months of 1960 were favorable to producers. U.S. mid-month average prices have been 17 cents per pound or higher in 7 of those months. Prices have declined seasonally in the last month or so, however, and the lower price at the turn of the year may set the tone for the early part of 1961.

Demand for broilers in 1960 rose above the year before; an increased production is selling at a higher average price. Even allowing for a possible sharp price break in late November or December, the 1960 average price is likely to exceed the 1959 average of 16.1 cents per pound by at least a half cent. This is a significant difference for an enterprise that typically operates on large volumes and narrow margins. The basis of the increase in price lie in the relatively short supply of broilers early in the year, and in the relatively high prices for competing meats as the year progressed. Neither of these factors are likely to be as favorable for broiler producers in 1961 as they were in 1960.

The new year will open with broiler supplies at a sharply higher level than a year earlier--egg settings in the first 3 weeks of October were 13 percent above 1960. Since hatchings in the 8 preceding weeks also were well above last year, supplies will have been heavy for some time before the turn of the year, and prices than are likely to have dipped down. In December 1959, prices rose contra-seasonally. Thus, the year 1961 is likely to open on a different price tone than 1960.

During early 1960, prices were maintained by the occasional tightening of supplies which occurred as a consequence of cuts from the year before in the volume of hatchings for early 1960 slaughter. This year there is not yet any evidence toward such cut-backs. In fact, one of the indicators--the number of pullets sold as broiler breeders--points to a greater supply of hatching eggs than during 1960. (Table 29). This measure is not a firm indicator, but it

is suggestive of a capacity for increased broiler production in 1961.

On the other hand, red meat supply in 1961 is also likely to be larger, moving up about 4 pounds from the 161 pounds consumed per person in 1960. If hog producers follow their fall intentions, more hogs will be available for slaughter in the second quarter of 1961 than a year earlier; and the spring pig crop, for slaughter in roughly the second half of 1961, will be up if farmers' production plans are in line with the economic indications such as the hog-corn ratio. Beef supply is likely also to be up in 1961, reflecting the record number of cattle now on farms and ranches.

MORE TURKEYS, POSSIBLY LOWER PRICES

The same technological advances that have spurred broiler production are encouraging increased output of turkeys. Also, the turkey enterprise has moved a long way toward an integrated production pattern, somewhat similar to that for broiler production. These factors encourage larger production, and in additiin the economic out-turn from the record 1960 crop promises to be good, so a larger crop is likely for 1961.

Two recent reports bear out expectations for a larger 1961 crop. First, a 15-State October survey of farmers keeping turkey breeders shows an intended increase of 23 percent in the number of breeder hens to be kept this winter. Second, testings of turkey breeders since July 1 have averaged 60 percent above the same period last year. Both of these figures are indicative of the probable direction of change in the size of the crop, but are greater than the probable change in magnitude.

The 1960 turkey crop included 37 percent fewer Beltsville turkeys than the year before; (table 32) the difference was more than made up by additional heavy-breed turkeys--many of them heavy whites slaughtered at light weights. Light weight turkeys ("broiler-fryers") have sold this year at a premium that was generally absent in 1959. Despite this favorable experience with small turkeys so far this year, the reports on testings and on intentions to keep breeder hens suggest that the number of Beltsvilles will not be increased next year to nearly the same extent that heavy turkeys are increased.

In July-September, testings of light turkeys (mostly Beltsvilles) were 8 percent below 1959, while heavy breeds were 75 percent above. The breeder intentions in 15 States were for 46 percent more heavy whites than last year, 19 percent more Bronze, but no change in Beltsvilles. Those 15 States, listed in table 30, account for about 80 percent of the national turkey breeding flock.

If--as seems likely--turkey production increases significantly from the 82.3 million birds raised in 1960, prices are likely to average lower in 1961. Again following the broiler pattern, the stage is already set to some degree for lower prices than year-ago in early 1961. Slaughter in January and February will reflect the 30 percent increase in hatchery activity since August 1. (Table 33.) In addition the 49 million pound increase (over last year) in storage holdings on September 30, 1960, will more than offset the prospective cuts in November-December slaughter. (Table 34.) January 1 storage stocks are likely to continue larger than the year before. Finally, a repetition of the turkey price run-up of December 1959 (table 35) is unlikely, suggesting that whatever price adjustment occurs in the new year will start from a lower level than in early 1960.

This leads up to the expectation that turkey prices in the first 3 or4 months of 1961 will more nearly resemble those of January-April 1959 than 1960. Prices thereafter will increasingly reflect the size of the crop then growing, but since the crop is likely to be larger the prices then are not likely to exceed 1960.

AMPLE FEED, PRICES POSSIBLY LOWER

The feed supply will continue heavy next year and feed prices are likely to drift further downward in the coming year. Nevertheless, U. S. average poultry product/feed price ratios will decline in 1961, because the prices of eggs, broilers, and turkeys are likely to go down by a greater amount than the feed prices.

Comparisons over time among the feed prices and ratios shown in tables 2 and 3 are useful to show the trends in poultrymen's major cost relationships, but they should not be accepted as indications of the absolute level of prices or ratios being experienced by commercial poultrymen. Large-volume bulk purchases of feed--particularly if complicated credit terms are not involved--can be made at considerably lower prices than the U.S. averages. Further, a substantial proportion of the U. S. broilers, grown in tightly intergrated concerns, are fed a ration which is never priced for retail sale as a mash; it is mixed from staple ingredients and concentrate or premix by the same firm that controls the feeding, or is bought at wholesale from the manufacturer.

LITTLE CHANGE IN CONSUMER DEMAND: PER CAPIT A CONSUMPTION TO RISE FOR POULTRY MEAT, DECLINE FOR EGGS

Demand for poultry and eggs is likely to be about maintained next year. Personal income is expected to continue high and prices of poultry and eggs are relatively low compared with other main-course foods. The principal prospective demand development in the coming year, so far as poultry meat is concerned, will be the impact of the increase in the red meat supply from 161 pounds per person this year to about 165 pounds in 1961. (Table 14.)

In the past few years Government programs have been influential upon egg and poultry prices. In recent years when turkey purchase programs have been in effect--1956, 1958, 1959 and 1960--purchases were approximately 2 percent of the annual crop. For eggs, 1959 and 1960 purchases amounted to slightly over 1 percent of production on farms during each of the two years. (Tables 26, 37.)

Except when export is involved--which was not the case in the above programs--Government operations have not altered the average per capita consumption rates, since the purchased commodities are restored to domestic consumption outlets via the National School Lunch Program or other outlets.

Exports have been involved in other Government programs, which however do not involve direct Government purchases. The Foreign Agricultural Service and the U. S. poultry industry promote the export of poultry products through a Market Development Program. The volume of exports, particularly poultry meat, has increased from 42 million pounds in 1957 to 125 million pounds in 1959. (See section beginning on page 14.)

As in past years, the total consuming population will rise by about 2 percent, increasing food requirements by about that amount if uniform per capita supplies are to be maintained. The July 1, 1960 U. S. population (48 states) eating out of civilian supplies was estimated at 177.3 million; the total U. S. population (including non-civilians at home and abroad) at the time of the 1960 Census was 179.7 million. Another standard population series is shown in table 12.

The sharpest recent year-to-year changes in factors affecting egg and poultry prices have come from changes in supply. For poultry meats, per capita supplies will be up in 1961; for eggs, supplies will probably be down in the first half of the year and up in the second, with the sum of the changes amounting to a decrease. The approximate magnitude of the expected 1961 changes in per capita consumption is shown in parentheses after the current estimates of 1960 consumption: eggs - 325 (-5 to -7%); chickens - 29.2 pounds (+2 to +3%); turkey, 6.0 pounds (+5%). As in 1960, broilers will provide 4/5 of the chicken meat supply. Consumption of poultry meat was at a record level in 1960, but egg consumption is on a decline. (Tables 14, 15.)

LOWER INCOMES IN 1961 For POULTRYMEN

The foregoing indications add up to a smaller gross income from poultry and egg production in 1961, perhaps 3 or 4 percent below the 3.3+ billions expected for 1960. However, this would likely be slightly higher than the 1959 gross income of $3,081 million. (Tables 6, 7.)

Because of the larger volumes of broiler and turkey production, and increased numbers of chickens expected to be raised in 1961, farmers' requirements for feed and other production items will be up from 1960. Despite possible price decreases for feed, total expenditures in 1961 are likely to be sustained by the increased volume. Therefore, most of the decline in 1961 gross income is likely to carry through to net income. However, there are no specific series bearing on net income except the USDA data on the returns for a representative New Jersey egg farm. This series shows 1959 to have been a very difficult year for egg producers. The 1960 experience is much better. Probably 1961 will be somewhere in between.

BASES FOR RISING EGG PRODUCTION PER LAYER

The laying flock next January 1 will be the smallest since records were begun in 1925. The average number of layers on hand this year is the smallest recorded to date. And yet 1960 egg production will be the second or third largest recorded in the United States, lower only than 1959 and possibly 1956. The explanation is the increased rate of lay per bird.

The average layer of 1960 will probably lay an egg or two more than the 206 her predecessor laid in 1959. The 1959 bird laid 32 more than her predecessor laid in 1950, 72 more than in 1940, and 94 more than in 1925, the earliest year of record. The average increase since 1925 has been equivalent to 2.7 eggs per year per chicken, or 1.7 percent per year. In the past 10 years the average increase has risen to 3.6 eggs per year, equivalent to a 19 percent annual increase.

Developments at each step of the production process contributed to the increase in the rate of lay per average layer kept during the year. First, the individual bird, benefiting from modern applied genetics, is inherently more productive. Next, she is more likely to be kept in a commercial flock than even so recently as 5 or 10 years ago, and managed more intensively. Under such conditions, flock performance is judged by more critical standards than apply for sideline flocks, and the lower performing birds and flocks are not likely to survive the economic competition. This is related to the tightening profit margins in egg production, which have little room for inefficiency.

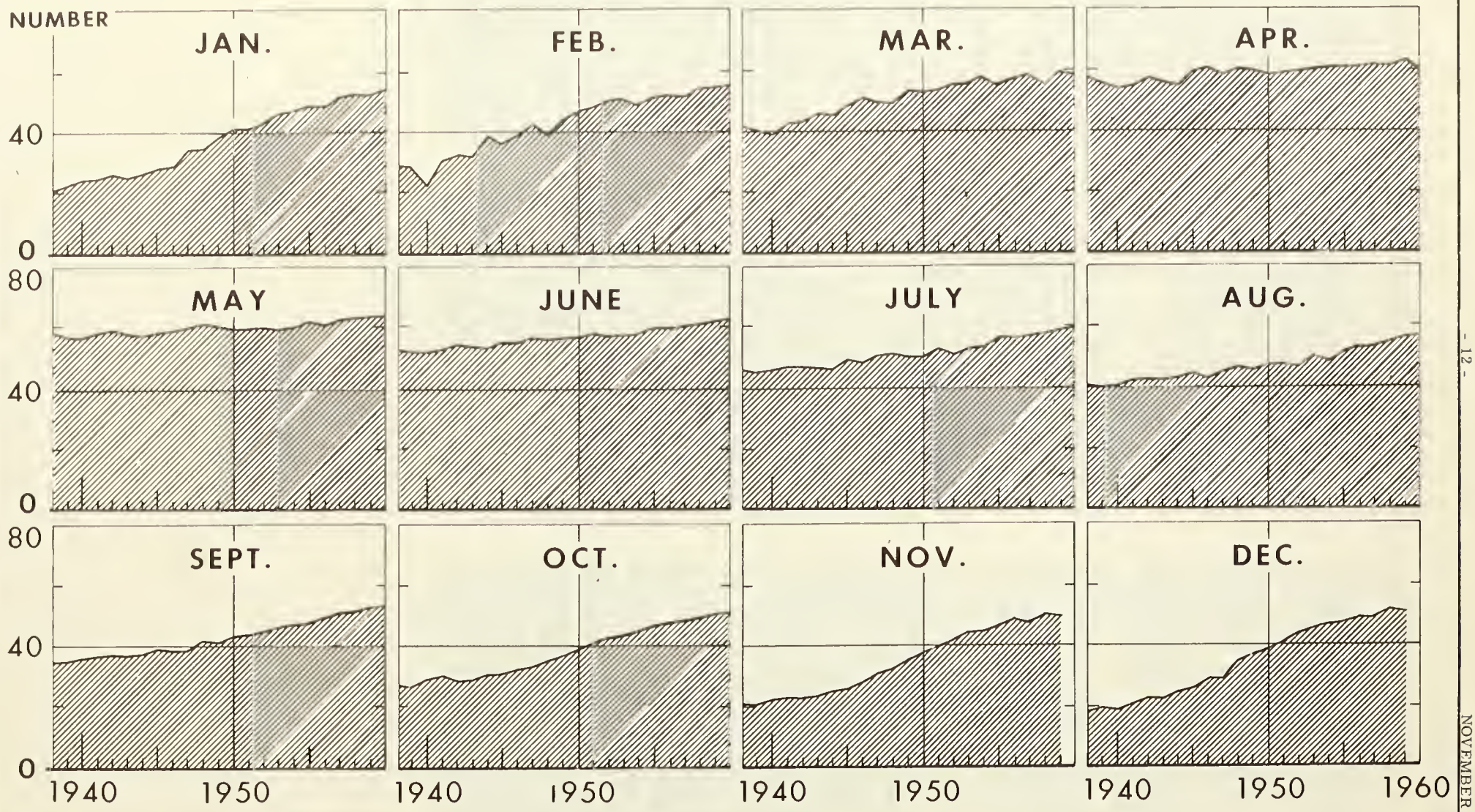
The changes in rate of lay show both seasonal and geographic differences. The seasonal shifts are shown on Figure 2 (page 12), while figures 3 and 4 (on the following page) show that areas with the more specialized egg production enterprises have higher-than-average rates of egg production per bird. (Tables 1, 2.)

Seasonally, most of the increase in rate of lay in the past 20 years has come in October-January. Rates for those months in the early 1940's were typically only 30 to 40 percent of the comparable rates for the flush production months of April and May. Now the rates for October-January are about 85 percent of those for April-May. Furthermore, flock size now is relatively larger in the fall than it used to be, with the result that total egg production at that season is now relatively close to springtime production. This of course, has reduced the seasonal price swing from spring to fall.

While this seasonal change has been progressing, geographic change also has been going on. Commercial egg production is moving into new States, particularly in the Southeast, and the large commercial enterprise is becoming more important in other States where it had been established earlier. The degree of commercialization is an importnat factor in the state differences shown in Figure 4. Generally speaking, the commercial flocks are most prominent in the Northeast, on the Pacific Coast, and in Utah.

As specialization proceeds, commercial flocks with high rates of lay displace farm flocks with lower rates. Therefore, rates of production for the lower States can be expected to move upward toward those of more specialized States. As a minimum, U. S. average rates could be expected to continue to move upward toward the levels of the leading States. But as a matter of fact these States average figures --such as 229 eggs per average layer in California--are short of the goal of 240 per hen housed which is sought by many practical poultrymen, so the U. S. ceiling is still some distance from the current achievement. And by the time that the current "ceiling" is attained, it is likely that a new ceiling will have emerged, providing the opportunity for an even higher practical level for egg production per layer.

EGGS LAID 1st DAY OF EACH MONTH PER 100 LAYERS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1477-60(10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 2

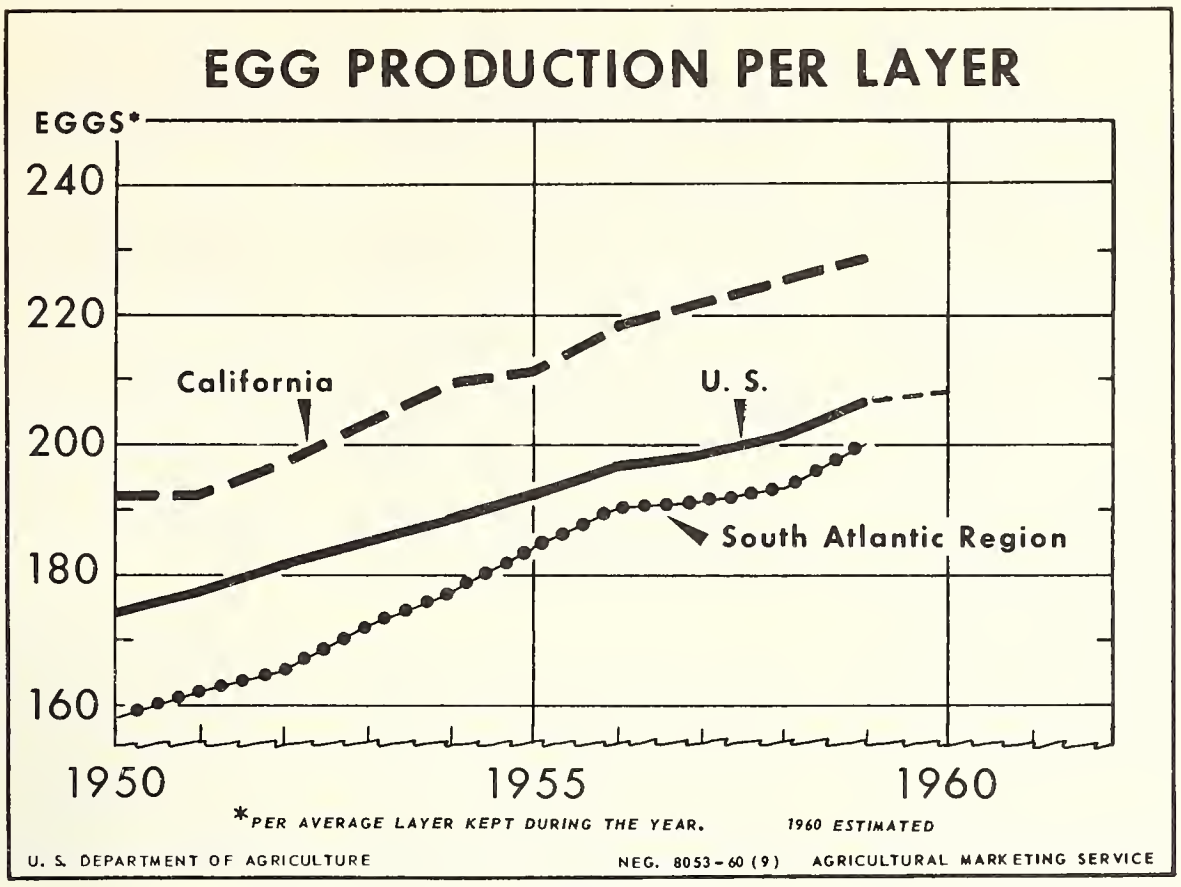


Figure 3

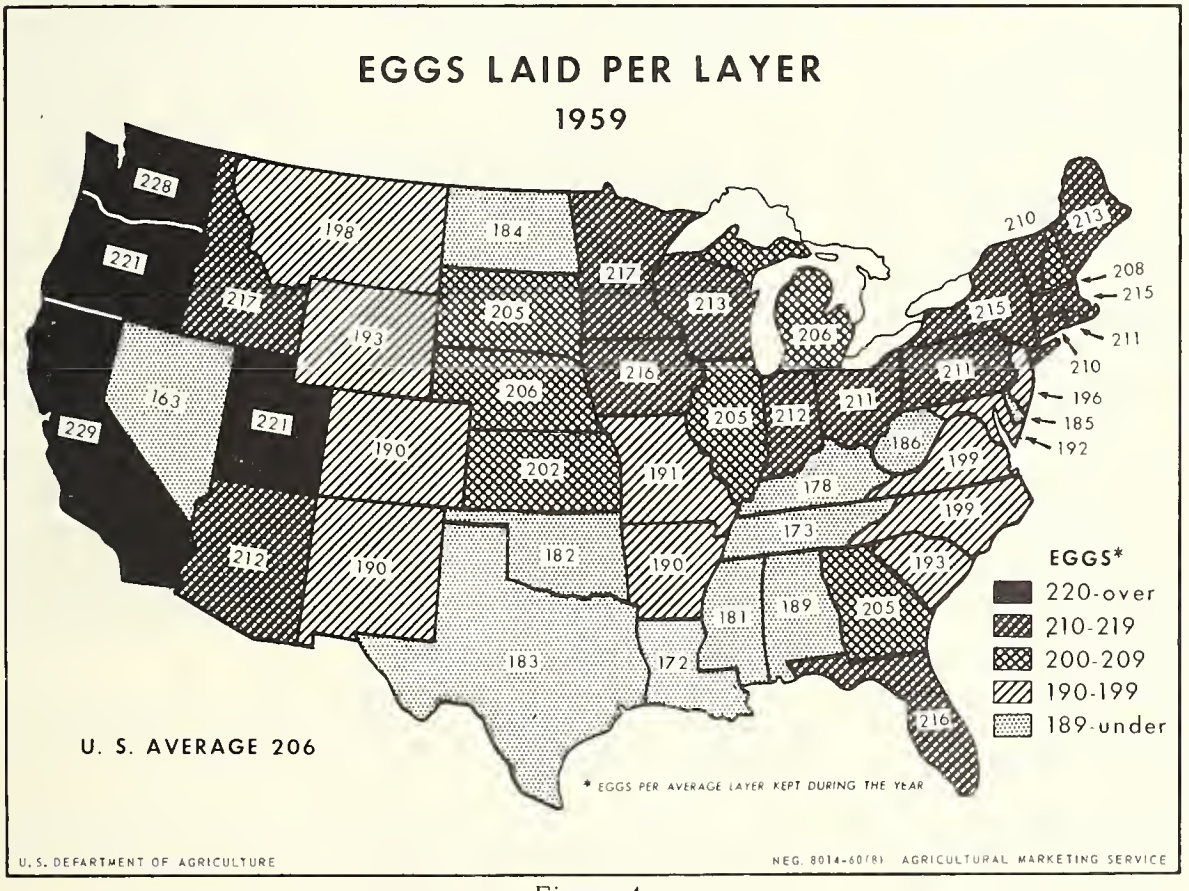


Figure 4

U.S. EXPORTS OF EGGS AND POULTRY MEAT UP AGAIN IN 1960 1/

Exports of U. S. poultry products in first half 1960 were valued at $30 million, up 16 percent from the same period of 1959. The value of poultry meat exports rose 33 percent to $18.6 million, and the quantity increased 50 percent to 69.4 million pounds. (Tables 3,4,.) In 1959, the U. S. exported 125.7 million pounds of poultry meat to become the World's leading supplier.

Poultry meat exports have been mostly for dollars. Shipments of this product under special pricing or government sponsored programs during the last two years have been negligible. In 1959 about 7.4 million pounds were shipped to Turkey and the United Arab Republic under Title 1, PL 480 (sales for local currency). In 1960, Title 1 shipments have amounted to less than 1 million pounds. Latest trade data indicate that, through August, 1960 exports of poultry meat had reached almost 100 million pounds. Exports of this magnitude to maintain prices to producers.

The growing popularity of U. S. poultry meat stems partly from the extensive market development activities carried on in foreign markets by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the U. S. poultry industry. Also contributing to the greatly increased exports has been the changing demand pattern made possible by the rapid strides made in modernizing facilities for wholesaling and retailing of poultry meat in West European countries, the major export market for poultry meat. Progress in this area has been especially noteworthy in West Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Improvements have been made in storage facilities, refrigeration, and retailing methods. The supermarket is beginning to play an increasingly important role in the food distribution system of many large West European cities. These changes have contributed to substantial increases in world trade of poultry meat. U. S. trade has benefited because of the quality of its product, competitive prices, and added features such as attractive packaging and advertising.

In January-June 1960, exports of fresh or frozen chicken totaled 55 million pounds, up 39 percent from the same period of 1959. Exports of broilers and fryers increased 1.3 million pounds to 32 million and accounted for 58 percent of the total. Fowl exports of 23 million pounds were up 14 million pounds mainly because of low export prices compared with broilers.

West Germany, with imports of 27.6 million pounds of U. S. fresh or frozen chicken was again the major market for poultry meat in the first half of 1960. Switzerland remained the second largest market though the total of 6.7 million pounds was down slightly from first half 1959. Hong Kong was the only other major market to show decreased takings in January-June 1960. Canada became the third largest market, taking 5.4 million pounds, up 3.8 million from 1959.

Although West Germany continues to take an increasing share of total exports, the number of countries receiving U. S. chicken meat is also increasing. Shipments were made to about 60 countries in 1959, compared with only 40 in 1957.

Canned chicken exports totaled 5 million pounds in the first six months or 1960. Takings by West Germany amounted to 2.3 million pounds. The United Kingdom liberalized imports of precooked and canned poultry in November 1959, and shipments of canned poultry to that country through June 1960, amounted to about 1.5 million pounds. The bulk of these shipments moved in 1960.

U. S. turkey exports in the first half of 1960 amounted to 6.4 million pounds, up 4.1 million from a year earlier. Imports by West Germany and Canada accounted for 59 percent and 27 percent, respectively, of the U. S. exports.

Reversing the trend of 1959, hatching egg exports have declined. However, market egg shipments have increased and total shell egg exports were up 0.2 million dozen to 8.3 million dozen. Shipments of market eggs totaled 5 million dozen, with Venezuela taking 84 percent. Venezuela also imported 2.1 million dozen hatching eggs in first half 1960.

Total exports of dried and frozen eggs (product weight) were up 6 percent to 2.7 million pounds. The increase was due entirely to increased shipments of frozen eggs, as dried egg exports were down 0.2 million pounds to 2.1 million. Baby chick shipments were up 38 percent to 9.7 million head.

Exports of chicken and turkey meat are likely to continue heavy through the last half of 1960. Fresh or frozen chicken exports may reach 150 million pounds in 1960 compared with 98.3 million last year. Turkey exports are expected to reach at least 25 million pounds, more than double last year's 12 million. Exports of canned chicken will also be up sharply in 1960.

Continuing the trend of recent years, shell egg exports are likely to be down slightly in 1960. The decline will be due to smaller exports of hatching eggs as market egg trade may recover some from the very low level of 1959. Dried egg exports in 1960 will probably be down from 1959 when they were at their highest level since 1951.

1/ This section was prepared in the Foreign Agricultural Service

Table 1 .--Eggs produced per 100 layers as of the first day of the month, 1940 to date

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1940	24.2	22.8	39.4	53.3	57.0	52.9	45.7	40.6	36.0	29.1	22.3	19.0
1941	24.8	31.6	42.3	54.3	58.6	53.4	47.1	42.0	37.0	30.2	22.8	20.7
1942	26.6	32.8	42.9	57.2	59.4	54.4	47.3	42.2	37.5	29.4	22.8	22.6
1943	25.5	32.6	45.9	55.9	58.0	54.0	46.4	42.1	36.9	29.6	23.0	22.2
1944	26.5	38.4	45.7	55.2	57.4	53.8	46.3	42.8	37.4	31.4	25.3	24.6
1945	28.5	36.7	48.1	59.5	58.5	55.2	49.5	44.6	39.3	31.7	25.9	26.1
1946	29.4	38.6	50.3	60.0	59.5	55.2	48.3	42.5	38.4	32.6	28.1	29.3
1947	35.1	42.1	49.4	58.1	59.9	56.8	50.8	45.2	38.4	33.6	31.3	29.3
1948	35.4	39.5	49.2	59.9	60.9	56.7	51.5	46.9	41.9	35.9	32.5	34.3
1949	38.9	43.9	53.3	59.6	60.7	56.8	51.0	45.8	41.8	36.9	35.3	37.1
1950	41.4	46.9	53.0	58.0	59.6	56.9	51.2	47.4	43.1	39.0	38.0	38.5
1951	41.5	48.1	53.6	58.6	60.2	57.8	53.1	47.6	43.6	40.3	39.7	40.5
1952	42.7	50.0	55.4	59.0	60.2	57.4	51.0	46.6	44.2	42.4	41.2	43.3
1953	46.0	50.9	55.6	60.3	59.8	57.9	53.0	49.6	46.0	43.5	44.2	45.1
1954	46.8	48.9	58.1	60.4	60.8	58.3	53.1	48.6	46.5	44.5	44.8	46.9
1955	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.3	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.7	47.6
1956	48.7	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.0	47.8	48.5	48.8
1957	51.7	51.7	58.2	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.3	50.7	48.0	47.4	49.1
1958	52.5	54.3	55.1	60.9	63.3	61.5	58.1	54.9	51.6	49.5	50.3	51.9
1959	52.3	54.7	59.8	63.3	64.0	62.4	59.2	56.2	52.5	50.5	49.9	51.2
1960	54.2	55.3	58.3	60.2	64.2	62.9	59.9	56.9	54.0	50.9		

Data published currently in Crop Production

Table 2.--Eggs laid per average layer kept during the year, selected years, by States and divisions, 1925-59 1/

State and division	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Maine	148	149	162	185	193	195	211	212	210	208	213
New Hampshire	137	148	163	177	187	192	202	205	202	202	208
Vermont	124	128	151	181	201	202	210	215	212	207	210
Massachusetts	131	152	162	183	198	205	209	212	214	213	215
Rhode Island	118	141	158	170	188	201	208	218	207	213	211
Connecticut	134	163	148	175	186	202	206	212	207	215	210
New York	121	139	144	158	175	188	202	202	205	209	215
New Jersey	133	148	151	173	172	185	189	192	195	194	196
Pennsylvania	128	135	137	149	164	183	198	202	205	207	211
North Atlantic	127	140	145	162	176	189	199	202	204	205	208
Ohio	120	133	131	144	166	183	194	201	201	205	211
Indiana	116	126	127	141	162	179	196	201	204	208	212
Illinois	99	110	111	127	150	173	193	197	197	200	205
Michigan	122	131	134	143	160	183	194	195	197	202	206
Wisconsin	118	129	134	145	163	177	199	201	204	208	213
East North Central	113	125	126	139	160	179	195	199	201	205	209
Minnesota	110	117	114	135	166	183	201	205	207	212	217
Iowa	99	113	108	123	157	185	207	209	212	216	216
Missouri	108	116	115	127	153	171	183	183	183	187	191
North Dakota	106	106	102	121	138	158	177	177	180	182	184
South Dakota	102	114	102	117	143	165	184	191	198	202	205
Nebraska	103	120	115	128	156	176	194	198	200	203	206
Kansas	110	120	122	133	152	173	192	193	196	200	202
West North Central	106	116	113	128	156	177	196	199	201	206	208
Delaware	125	125	114	152	150	177	186	192	179	184	185
Maryland	124	125	127	142	152	171	180	185	183	185	192
Virginia	112	117	121	135	148	170	177	182	184	189	199
West Virginia	121	124	129	142	154	170	175	179	178	178	186
North Carolina	102	102	101	113	130	155	180	188	193	193	199
South Carolina	94	99	92	102	113	139	179	184	184	185	193
Georgia	96	108	97	101	114	139	192	196	197	199	205
Florida	118	126	117	128	134	166	204	208	207	208	216
South Atlantic	108	114	111	123	135	158	184	190	191	193	200
Kentucky	108	109	110	123	142	163	164	169	173	170	178
Tennessee	103	112	106	110	129	144	160	166	166	166	173
Alabama	98	103	100	104	117	135	173	179	180	186	189
Mississippi	92	92	90	91	103	130	156	166	161	163	181
Arkansas	98	96	95	105	115	139	160	171	170	175	190
Louisiana	98	86	92	97	105	129	155	162	161	164	172
Oklahoma	114	112	115	125	145	159	176	175	177	179	182
Texas	108	111	110	120	134	154	173	178	182	184	183
South Central	105	106	105	114	129	148	167	172	174	176	182
Montana	116	123	126	134	146	175	189	190	190	196	198
Idaho	116	133	129	143	158	187	201	207	210	212	217
Wyoming	120	127	120	133	142	175	191	186	191	193	193
Colorado	115	124	119	132	146	168	185	191	190	191	190
New Mexico	120	127	122	127	137	161	185	177	182	186	190
Arizona	139	144	133	154	147	174	186	204	197	210	212
Utah	126	138	147	155	160	184	202	199	198	208	221
Nevada	127	152	148	150	152	176	182	214	185	157	163
Washington	145	159	162	171	175	203	212	219	220	222	228
Oregon	141	149	155	166	173	195	210	216	218	221	221
California	138	145	148	156	163	192	211	218	222	225	229
Western	133	144	145	154	161	189	207	213	216	219	223
United States	112	121	122	134	152	174	192	196	198	201	206

1/ Number of eggs produced during the year divided by the average number of layers on hand during the year.

Table 3 .--Poultry and eggs: U.S. exports, January-June 1959 and 1960

Item	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1959	1960		1959	1960	
			Amount	Percent of 1959		Value	Percent of 1959
		Thousand units	Thousand units	Percent	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Percent
Poultry, fresh and frozen:							
Broilers and fryers	Pound	30,690	31,964	104	9,251	9,225	100
Fowl	"	8,859	23,033	260	2,434	4,888	201
Total frozen chicken	"	39,549	54,997	139	11,685	14,113	121
Turkeys	"	2,271	6,352	280	952	2,071	218
Other poultry and game	"	2,271	2,997	132	731	1,081	148
Total frozen poultry	"	44,091	64,346	146	13,368	17,265	129
Canned poultry	"	2,120	5,014	237	602	1,336	222
Total poultry meat	"	46,211	69,360	150	13,970	18,601	133
Eggs and egg products:							
Market eggs	Dozen	4,250	5,013	118	1,636	1,937	118
Dried egg	Pound	2,340	2,070	88	2,567	1,776	69
Frozen egg	"	244	660	270	76	262	345
Total		--	--	--	4,279	3,975	93
Production stock:							
Baby chicks	Number	7,079	9,748	138	2,049	2,703	132
Hatching eggs	Dozen	3,812	3,261	86	4,520	4,055	90
Total		--	--	--	6,569	6,758	103
Other live chickens	Pound	3,257	2,080	64	903	625	69
Total Value		--	--	--	25,721	29,959	116

Compiled by FAS from data received from the Bureau of the Census.

Table 4. --United States exports of poultry meat, fresh, frozen and canned, January-June 1959 and 1960

Destination	Broilers and fryers		Other Chicken		Turkeys		Other poultry and game		Total fresh and frozen poultry		Canned poultry		Total poultry meat 1/	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada	521	2,507	1,102	2,856	10	1,702	1,454	1,668	3,087	8,733	1,126	1,070	4,213	9,803
Trinidad	1,559	1,467	221	677	21	13	15	30	1,816	2,187	---	4	1,816	2,191
Neth. Antilles	623	693	219	275	2	15	4	7	848	990	1	2	849	992
Other Caribbean	947	784	852	891	442	413	104	123	2,345	2,211	---	6	2,345	2,217
Total Car. Islands	3,129	2,944	1,292	1,843	465	441	123	160	5,009	5,388	1	12	5,010	5,400
West Germany	8,202	12,475	2,298	15,096	50	3,748	241	804	10,791	32,123	612	2,265	11,403	34,388
Netherlands	1,332	2,571	157	1,341	32	102	---	95	1,521	4,109	---	149	1,521	4,258
Switzerland	7,874	6,428	416	317	10	1	191	66	8,491	6,812	---	33	8,491	6,845
United Kingdom	---	175	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	175	---	1,295	1	1,470
Other European	1,133	237	430	251	1	2	---	---	1,564	490	8	24	1,572	514
Total European	18,541	21,886	3,302	17,005	93	3,853	432	965	22,368	43,709	620	3,766	22,988	47,475
Hong Kong	3,308	2,998	692	728	30	61	95	70	4,125	3,857	1	3	4,126	3,860
Turkey	3,725	---	1,822	3	1,295	3	---	---	6,842	6	---	---	6,842	6
Other countries	1,466	1,629	649	598	378	292	167	134	2,660	2,653	372	163	3,032	2,816
All countries	30,690	31,964	8,859	23,033	2,271	6,352	2,271	2,997	44,091	64,346	2,120	5,014	46,211	69,360

FAS, from Census data. 1/ Product weight

Table 5 .--Chickens: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, United States, 1941-42 through 1959-60; by regions, 1959-60

Year and region	States reporting	Total birds in plan: Number	Percentage distribution by breed and variety 1/: Total	New Hampshire	White Leghorn	White Rock	Barred Rock	Rhode Island Red	Crossmated	Others 2/
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1941-42	33	10.7	100	21.2	24.1	15.6	16.2	12.5	2.0	8.3
1942-43	40	15.8	100	19.2	26.6	18.3	15.7	8.9	3.0	8.3
1943-44	42	20.3	100	19.4	25.9	19.7	13.9	8.3	5.5	7.3
1944-45	39	17.6	100	20.6	25.8	17.5	12.4	8.0	9.8	5.9
1945-46	32	20.3	100	23.8	23.1	17.0	11.4	7.7	11.3	5.7
1946-47	38	24.5	100	23.4	25.4	17.4	10.0	6.5	11.1	6.2
1947-48	42	25.1	100	25.9	24.7	15.2	10.2	6.8	12.4	4.8
1948-49	44	26.5	100	31.9	25.7	13.2	7.8	5.6	11.9	3.9
1949-50	47	36.2	100	38.8	21.9	10.4	6.2	4.3	15.1	3.2
1950-51	47	33.8	100	38.9	21.6	10.1	5.8	4.1	16.4	3.1
1951-52	47	37.6	100	41.4	18.9	11.9	4.0	3.3	14.3	6.2
1952-53	47	33.8	100	36.2	20.1	14.8	3.5	3.2	16.0	6.2
1953-54	47	36.0	100	25.4	18.9	23.1	2.2	2.7	19.7	8.0
1954-55	47	37.1	100	16.0	19.2	29.5	1.3	2.7	21.2	10.1
1955-56	47	34.9	100	6.7	18.9	25.2	1.2	2.3	34.0	11.7
1956-57	47	39.0	100	4.1	14.8	21.0	1.0	1.7	47.1	10.3
1957-58	47	35.6	100	3.2	17.0	10.1	.7	1.7	57.7	9.6
1958-59	47	40.0	100	2.1	15.5	9.8	.5	1.2	63.5	7.4
1959-60	47	36.1	100	1.7	15.5	7.2	.5	1.0	66.2	7.9
Regions										
North Atlantic	9	6.2	100	.9	20.3	12.2	1.8	1.8	57.5	5.5
East North Central	5	5.2	100	3.3	24.1	10.6	.7	1.0	44.9	15.4
West North Central	7	5.8	100	1.4	26.3	3.6	.3	1.0	47.1	20.3
South Atlantic	8	10.7	100	1.2	5.9	4.5	.03	.9	86.2	1.3
South Central	8	6.4	100	1.0	6.2	8.1	.3	.4	80.1	3.9
Western	10	1.7	100	5.4	30.5	5.2	.1	.9	50.7	7.2

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
2/ Includes in-crossmated.

Animal Husbandry Research Division

Table 5a. --Turkeys: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Turkey Improvement Plan, United States, 1943-44 through 1959-60; by regions, 1959-60

Year and region	States reporting	Total birds in Plan: Number	Percentage distribution by breed and variety 1/: Total	Bronze: Broad-breasted	Bronze: Standard	Heavy Whites, including Hollands	Beltsville Small White	All others 2/	January 1 breeders estimated by Crop Reporting Board (48 States)
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil.
1943-44	8	0.1	100	72	15	7	2	5	4.2
1944-45	24	.7	100	82	14	3	3/	2	4.5
1945-46	30	2.3	100	92	5	2	1	1	4.8
1946-47	39	1.9	100	89	4	5	2	1	3.8
1947-48	39	1.1	100	72	15	5	6	1	2.5
1948-49	41	1.8	100	77	15	4	4	1	3.1
1949-50	44	2.1	100	76	14	4	6	1	3.3
1950-51	44	2.3	100	77	2	4	16	1	3.2
1951-52	44	3.1	100	75	3/	4	19	2	3.7
1952-53	42	2.6	100	76	3/	4	17	2	3.2
1953-54	42	2.8	100	67	1	8	23	1	3.1
1954-55	42	2.8	100	66	1	14	18	1	3.0
1955-56	41	3.0	100	65	1	19	14	1	3.2
1956-57	41	3.6	100	68	1	18	12	2	3.7
1957-58	42	3.4	100	72	3/	17	9	2	3.4
1958-59	41	3.8	100	62	3/	24	12	2	3.7
1959-60	42	3.2	100	63	3/	29	7	1	3.4
1959-60									
Regions									
North Atlantic	9	.1	100	22	1	72	1	4	.2
East North Central	5	.4	100	31	1	67	1	---	.4
West North Central	7	.9	100	56	---	35	6	3	.9
South Atlantic	8	.3	100	44	3/	22	32	2	.3
South Central	6	.3	100	65	---	25	10	3/	.5
Western	7	1.2	100	62	1	29	7	1	1.1

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
2/ Including Jersey Buff, Bourbon Red, Black Narragansett, Nebraskan, Crosses, and others.
3/ Less than 0.5.

Animal Husbandry Research Division

Table 6.--Gross income from poultry and eggs, 1940 to date

Year	Value of sales and consumption on farms										
	Eggs		Farm chickens		Broilers in specialized enterprises (value of production) 2/	Turkeys		Other poultry	Totals 3/		
	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/		Sales	Consumption on farms 1/		Sales 4/	Consumption on farms 1/ 4/	Gross income 5/
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1940	468	115	196	90	72	77	3	17	828	208	1,036
1941	663	144	261	107	103	98	3	21	1,144	256	1,400
1942	1,018	179	384	127	155	144	3	29	1,726	312	2,038
1943	1,446	222	688	164	238	158	4	48	2,574	394	2,968
1944	1,365	206	627	153	235	196	4	48	2,467	366	2,833
1945	1,518	233	677	175	327	241	4	58	2,816	417	3,233
1946	1,508	235	639	175	289	269	4	54	2,754	419	3,173
1947	1,813	265	568	159	302	232	4	47	2,957	432	3,389
1948	1,884	261	543	168	405	257	5	50	3,134	439	3,573
1949	1,857	246	497	147	443	263	4	55	3,110	401	3,511
1950	1,579	194	413	124	533	266	4	52	2,839	326	3,165
1951	2,062	235	447	133	689	347	4	63	3,605	377	3,982
1952	1,801	201	362	111	756	352	4	62	3,330	319	3,649
1953	2,073	216	350	103	786	336	4	60	3,602	326	3,928
1954	1,627	168	253	80	747	331	4	58	3,013	254	3,267
1955	1,747	176	228	81	844	325	3	55	3,197	264	3,461
1956	1,784	177	189	73	838	339	3	61	3,209	256	3,465
1957	1,637	162	138	57	886	314	4	56	3,029	225	3,254
1958	1,771	165	146	57	1,002	314	3	56	3,285	228	3,513
1959 6/	1,489	129	115	40	922	329	3	52	2,906	174	3,081
1960 7/	1,750		170		1,000	350		50			3,320

1/ Consumed in households of farm producers. 2/ Includes consumption in households of producers, which is less than 1 percent of production. 3/ Obtained from unrounded figures. 4/ For eggs, farm chickens, turkeys, and other poultry. 5/ Value of sales plus home consumption. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Estimated.

Table 7 .--Gross income from poultry, 1954-58 average, 1959 preliminary, 1960 estimates and expected changes for 1961

Commodity	Production unit	Production on farms 1/	Price per unit	Gross income
		Millions	Cents	Billion dollars
		(a) 1954-58 average		
Eggs	Doz.	5,007	37.7	1.883
Farm chickens	Lb.	1,633	15.8	.260
Broilers	Lb.	4,194	21.1	.863
Turkeys	Lb.	1,238	26.7	.328
Other poultry				.057
Total, rounded				3.4
		(b) 1959 (preliminary)		
Eggs	Doz.	5,200	31.1	1.618
Farm chickens	Lb.	1,429	10.9	.155
Broilers	Lb.	5,743	16.1	.922
Turkeys	Lb.	1,392	23.9	.333
Other poultry				.052
Total, rounded				3.1
		(c) 1960 estimates		
Eggs	Doz.	5,040	34¾	1.750
Farm chickens	Lb.	---	---	.170
Broilers	Lb.	6,000	16½	1.000
Turkeys	Lb.	1,400	25	.350
Other poultry				.050
Total, rounded				3.3+
		(d) Possible changes in 1961 from 1960		
		Difference from 1960		
		Percent	Cents	Percent
Eggs	Doz.	-2	-1¾	-7
Farm chickens	Lb.	---	---	---
Broilers	Lb.	+6-+8	-1	0
Turkeys	Lb.	+7	-1	+3
Total, rounded				-4

1/ For farm chickens and turkeys, sales plus home comsumption.

Table 8.--Mid-month average prices received by farmers for poultry products, 1953 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						(a) Eggs, per dozen							
1953	45.8	42.0	44.7	45.5	45.9	45.7	47.7	50.2	51.4	53.2	49.7	48.5	47.7
1954	46.3	45.7	38.7	35.0	33.1	33.0	34.5	37.4	33.8	32.4	33.9	32.7	36.6
1955	32.2	39.6	39.8	35.9	33.8	33.8	35.2	39.5	43.8	43.0	43.4	47.2	38.9
1956	46.6	40.2	39.6	38.5	37.6	36.4	36.6	36.9	38.6	38.1	37.2	37.1	38.7
1957	33.7	33.3	31.1	31.1	29.5	29.6	32.8	36.9	40.9	43.9	46.0	44.6	35.8
1958	39.3	37.4	41.4	38.5	36.8	35.2	36.8	37.7	41.8	39.0	38.9	37.0	38.3
1959 1/	36.7	35.9	34.2	28.3	25.2	25.2	30.4	31.1	33.0	31.8	31.5	31.0	31.1
1960 2/	29.6	28.9	32.3	36.0	32.7	31.2	31.5	34.2	38.6	43.4			
						(b) Commercial broilers, per pound							
1953	27.9	27.7	28.1	28.0	27.2	26.2	28.3	27.9	27.1	26.7	26.0	23.2	27.1
1954	24.2	22.6	23.5	24.3	23.7	24.4	25.4	24.9	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.2	23.1
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959 1/	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	16.1
1960 2/	17.1	17.7	18.1	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.9	16.6	16.1	16.0			
						(c) Farm chickens, per pound							
1953	23.2	24.0	25.2	24.9	24.8	22.9	23.0	22.7	21.6	20.2	20.8	21.0	22.1
1954	21.3	21.6	22.6	21.1	19.7	18.6	16.5	16.8	15.3	14.0	14.5	14.3	16.8
1955	15.4	18.6	20.9	20.3	20.2	19.7	19.3	18.4	18.8	18.0	17.5	17.9	18.6
1956	19.2	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.1	18.0	16.7	15.1	14.6	13.1	12.9	13.6	15.9
1957	13.9	14.1	14.6	14.3	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.9	13.7	12.7	13.1	13.9	13.6
1958	14.8	15.5	16.8	17.0	16.7	16.0	15.2	14.0	12.5	11.8	12.0	12.5	13.9
1959 1/	12.8	13.2	13.5	12.7	11.4	10.4	11.0	10.3	9.5	9.3	9.9	10.9	10.9
1960 2/	11.3	11.6	12.3	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.6			
						(d) All chickens, per pound							
1953	26.8	26.9	27.4	27.3	26.5	25.2	26.4	25.7	24.2	23.4	23.5	22.5	25.3
1954	23.4	22.4	23.3	23.5	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.0	19.5	17.8	17.7	17.4	21.1
1955	22.0	23.9	27.8	26.8	25.6	25.7	24.7	24.4	23.2	20.6	19.8	19.0	23.4
1956	20.4	21.1	21.6	20.6	20.7	19.8	20.6	18.8	17.2	16.0	15.6	15.8	18.8
1957	17.3	18.6	18.8	18.2	18.5	19.6	20.2	19.5	17.1	15.9	16.0	15.9	18.0
1958	19.2	19.7	20.9	19.2	19.9	20.4	18.7	17.0	15.5	14.9	14.9	14.6	17.7
1959 1/	16.5	16.4	16.5	15.9	15.2	15.2	15.5	14.8	14.2	13.6	13.9	16.1	15.3
1960 2/	16.3	16.9	17.5	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.3	15.9	15.3	15.0			
						(e) Turkeys, per pound							
1953	33.6	33.3	33.6	33.3	32.5	31.7	32.3	32.7	32.4	33.3	33.9	34.5	33.7
1954	33.2	33.9	33.6	33.3	31.0	31.3	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.0	28.5	29.6	28.8
1955	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5	30.2
1956	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	27.2
1957	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	23.4
1958	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.9
1959 1/	23.8	24.4	23.4	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.4	24.9	29.5	23.9
1960 2/	28.2	25.7	26.5	27.5	26.1	24.0	23.1	23.8	24.6	25.7			

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.
For earlier years, see: Egg and Poultry Statistics through 1957, Statistical Bulletin No. 249, May 1959.

Table 9.--Prices of poultry feeds and ingredients, by months, United States, 1958 to date

Month	Index of prices paid by farmers for feed (1947-49=100)			Price per hundredweight: Value of -- Poultry ration 1/			Soybean meal 2/			Corn 3/		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
				Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	83	87	85	3.32	3.40	3.33	3.71	4.47	4.24	1.66	1.82	1.75
February	84	87	85	3.32	3.41	3.34	3.72	4.39	4.19	1.71	1.86	1.79
March	86	87	85	3.39	3.40	3.34	3.95	4.25	4.14	1.79	1.89	1.79
April	88	88	86	3.47	3.44	3.39	4.21	4.26	4.16	2.00	2.02	1.87
May	88	87	86	3.51	3.45	3.38	4.27	4.23	4.09	2.05	2.05	1.91
June	87	86	85	3.48	3.42	3.36	4.20	4.15	4.05	2.12	2.07	1.93
July	88	86	84	3.50	3.43	3.34	4.47	4.26	4.03	2.11	2.02	1.95
August	88	86	84	3.50	3.41	3.32	4.62	4.20	3.98	2.11	2.02	1.91
September	86	84	84	3.44	3.35	3.31	4.41	4.12	4.01	2.02	1.95	1.89
October	85	84	83	3.37	3.31	3.27	4.32	4.12	3.96	1.86	1.77	1.77
November	83	84		3.29	3.31		4.11	4.19		1.68	1.75	
December	86	84		3.35	3.31		4.32	4.19		1.82	1.71	
Average	86	86		3.41	3.39		4.19	4.24		1.91	1.91	

Month	Price per hundredweight 4/: Laying mash			Scratch grains			Broiler mash			Turkey growing mash		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	4.29	4.53	4.36	3.91	3.90	3.85	4.81	4.98	4.69	4.70	4.93	4.69
February	4.29	4.52	4.36	3.89	3.89	3.85	4.80	4.94	4.70	4.69	4.92	4.68
March	4.38	4.49	4.34	3.93	3.89	3.85	4.91	4.90	4.68	4.78	4.92	4.66
April	4.48	4.52	4.38	3.99	3.93	3.89	4.97	4.93	4.69	4.93	4.90	4.70
May	4.52	4.51	4.35	3.99	3.94	3.89	5.06	4.89	4.66	4.95	4.92	4.64
June	4.47	4.45	4.33	3.99	3.93	3.87	5.01	4.87	4.67	4.94	4.88	4.62
July	4.56	4.47	4.31	4.01	3.93	3.86	5.08	4.85	4.64	4.99	4.82	4.62
August	4.58	4.44	4.30	4.00	3.93	3.84	5.11	4.83	4.62	4.99	4.79	4.60
September	4.50	4.37	4.29	3.96	3.86	3.83	5.06	4.75	4.61	4.88	4.69	4.59
October	4.45	4.36	4.26	3.91	3.85	3.81	4.97	4.69	4.55	4.80	4.67	4.56
November	4.38	4.34		3.87	3.84		4.88	4.72		4.73	4.66	
December	4.45	4.34		3.87	3.83		4.94	4.67		4.81	4.64	
Average	4.45	4.44		3.94	3.89		4.97	4.84		4.85	4.81	

1/ Purchased feeds at prices paid by farmers; homegrown feeds valued at current prices received by farmers.
2/ 44 percent protein, average wholesale price per hundredweight, bagged, at Chicago.
3/ Average price received by farmers, converted from cents per bushel.
4/ Average price paid by farmers.

Table 10.--Annual product-feed price ratios for poultry enterprises, and returns above feed costs in egg production, available data, 1940-60

Year	Egg-feed price ratio, United States 1/	Broiler-feed price ratio			Turkey-feed price ratio, United States	Returns from egg production above feed costs, United States 4/
		United States*	Salisbury Md. 2/	Delaware 3/		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars
1940	11.5	n.a.			8.4	63
1941	13.5	n.a			9.2	127
1942	14.2	n.a.	6.7		9.8	176
1943	14.5	n.a.	8.0		11.1	225
1944	11.5	n.a.	7.1		10.8	151
1945	13.4	n.a.	7.6		11.5	236
1946	11.3	n.a.	7.0		9.7	196
1947	11.1	6.2	6.0		7.7	249
1948	11.4	6.5	6.3		9.8	279
1949	13.1	5.8	5.8		11.0	340
1950	10.2	5.6	5.4		8.8	208
1951	10.0	5.3	5.1		8.9	349
1952	10.0	5.1	5.2		8.0	249
1953	12.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	8.6	388
1954	9.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	7.9	224
1955	10.8	5.0	5.4	5.3	8.3	295
1956	10.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	8.2	311
1957	10.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	6.9	275
1958	11.2	3.8		3.8	7.2	332
1959	9.2	3.4		3.6	7.0	222
Jan.-Oct.						
1954	9.5	4.4		4.5	7.9	199
1955	10.3	5.2		5.5	8.1	234
1956	11.0	4.1		4.2	8.4	270
1957	9.8	3.9		4.2	6.9	210
1958	11.2	3.8		4.0	7.3	282
1959	9.2	3.3		3.5	6.7	189
1960	10.2	3.7		3.9	7.6	5/222

1/ Simple average. 2/ From 1942 through 1948, ratios were based on price of broilers and price of feed on 1st day of month; 1949 through 1957 from weekly data. Data not available after 1957. 3/ Mid-month average for the State. 4/ Per hundred layers, assuming U. S. average feed costs, egg prices and rates of lay. 5/ Partly estimated.

*This series begins in 1947.

n.a. - Not available.

Table 11 .--Eggs and poultry: Measures of production efficiency and prices, 1930-59

(Including data for cover chart)

Year	Eggs per layer	Feed per- 1/			Farm prices as reported			Price adjuster 2/	Adjusted prices		
		Dozen eggs produced	100 lbs. broilers produced	100 lbs. turkey produced	Eggs per dozen	Broilers per pound	Turkeys per pound		Eggs per dozen	Broilers per pound	Turkeys per pound
	Number	Feed Units	Feed Units	Feed Units	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	Cents
1930	121	7.0		780	23.7		20.2	52	45.6		38.8
1931	127	7.4		802	17.6		19.3	36	48.9		53.6
1932	121	7.9		776	14.2		12.8	27	52.6		47.4
1933	118	7.2	528	770	13.8		11.6	29	47.9		40.0
1934	118	6.6	488	690	17.0	19.3	15.1	37	45.9	52.2	40.8
1935	122	7.6	528	724	23.4	20.0	20.1	45	52.0	44.4	44.7
1936	121	6.4	483	651	21.8	20.6	15.6	47	46.4	43.8	33.2
1937	130	7.0	500	708	21.3	21.4	18.1	50	42.6	42.8	36.2
1938	135	7.3	465	709	20.3	19.0	17.5	40	50.8	47.5	43.8
1939	134	7.2	481	720	17.4	17.0	15.7	39	44.6	43.6	40.3
1940	134	7.4	490	723	18.0	17.3	15.2	41	43.9	42.2	37.1
1941	139	7.6	466	723	23.5	18.4	19.9	51	46.1	36.1	39.0
1942	142	7.9	482	666	30.0	22.9	27.5	66	45.5	34.7	41.7
1943	142	7.8	451	667	37.1	28.6	32.7	80	46.4	35.7	40.9
1944	148	7.4	448	650	32.5	28.8	33.9	81	40.0	35.6	41.9
1945	152	7.8	459	634	37.7	29.5	33.7	86	43.8	34.3	39.2
1946	156	7.3	448	630	37.6	32.7	36.3	98	38.4	33.3	37.0
1947	160	7.3	434	630	45.3	32.3	36.5	114	39.7	28.3	32.0
1948	166	7.2	410	610	47.2	36.0	46.8	119	39.7	30.3	39.3
1949	170	7.7	382	592	45.2	28.2	35.2	103	43.9	27.4	34.2
1950	174	7.3	374	561	36.3	27.4	32.9	107	33.9	25.6	30.7
1951	177	7.2	366	555	47.7	28.5	37.5	125	38.2	22.8	30.0
1952	181	7.1	359	561	41.6	28.8	33.6	119	35.0	24.2	28.2
1953	185	7.0	351	545	47.7	27.1	33.7	105	45.4	25.8	32.1
1954	188	6.6	342	537	36.6	23.1	28.8	102	35.9	22.6	28.2
1955	192	6.6	318	560	38.9	25.2	30.2	98	39.7	25.7	30.8
1956	196	6.8	313	569	38.7	19.6	27.2	95	40.7	20.6	28.6
1957	198	7.1	297	585	35.8	18.9	23.4	97	36.9	19.5	24.1
1958	201	7.2	302	574	38.3	18.5	23.9	103	37.2	18.0	23.2
1959 3/	206	7.1			31.1	16.1	23.9	99	31.4	16.3	24.1

1/ Unpublished revisions to Consumption of Feed by Livestock Production Research Report No. 21. A feed unit is the economic equivalent of a pound of corn.

2/ Index of prices received by farmers for all farm products 1957-59 = 100.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 12.--Demand factors bearing upon annual poultry product prices, per capita disappearance, and retail prices, United States, 1940-60

Year	Total population July 1, (including armed forces overseas) 1/	Employment: average number of people employed	Per capita disposable income	BLS consumer price index, (1947-49 =100)	Civilian per capita disappearance 2/			U. S. average price				
						Ready-to-cook basis		Received by farmers			Retail (AMS)	
					Eggs	Chicken	Turkey	Eggs, per dozen	Per pound (live) All chickens	Per pound (live) Turkeys	Eggs, per dozen	Chickens, per pound 3/
	Million	Million	Dollars		Number	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1940	132.1	47.5	576	59.9	319	14.1	2.9	18.0	13.9	15.2	30.1	28.1
1941	133.4	50.4	697	62.9	311	15.4	2.9	23.5	16.3	19.9	36.6	30.2
1942	134.9	53.8	871	69.7	318	17.7	3.0	30.0	19.8	27.5	45.1	36.1
1943	136.7	54.5	977	74.0	347	23.0	2.7	37.1	25.3	32.7	53.8	41.5
1944	138.4	54.0	1,060	75.2	354	20.4	2.7	32.5	24.9	33.9	51.1	41.7
1945	139.9	52.8	1,075	76.9	402	21.6	3.5	37.7	27.0	33.7	54.6	43.1
1946	141.4	55.3	1,136	83.4	379	19.4	3.7	37.6	29.0	36.3	55.3	48.7
1947	144.1	57.8	1,181	95.5	383	18.1	3.6	45.3	28.2	36.5	65.8	51.1
1948	146.6	59.1	1,291	102.8	389	18.3	3.1	47.2	32.3	46.8	68.4	56.7
1949	149.2	58.4	1,272	101.8	383	19.6	3.3	45.2	26.6	35.2	65.9	53.8
1950	151.7	59.7	1,369	102.8	389	20.6	4.1	36.3	24.9	32.9	57.1	57.0
1951	154.4	60.8	1,474	111.0	392	21.7	4.4	47.7	27.0	37.5	69.7	59.7
1952	157.0	61.0	1,520	113.5	390	22.1	4.7	41.6	26.2	33.6	63.6	60.0
1953	159.6	61.9	1,582	114.4	379	21.9	4.8	47.7	25.3	33.7	66.8	58.5
1954	162.4	60.9	1,582	114.8	376	22.8	5.3	36.6	21.1	28.8	56.2	52.8
1955	165.3	62.9	1,660	114.5	371	21.4	5.0	38.9	23.4	30.2	58.1	54.8
1956	168.2	64.7	1,742	116.2	368	24.6	5.2	38.7	18.8	27.2	57.7	47.8
1957	171.2	65.0	1,804	120.2	358	25.5	5.9	35.8	18.0	23.4	54.9	46.7
1958	174.1	64.0	1,826	123.5	349	28.3	5.8	38.3	17.7	23.9	57.9	46.1
1959 4/	177.0	65.6	1,906	124.6	347	28.8	6.0	31.1	15.3	23.9	57.8	42.0
1960 5/	179.8	66.8	1,966	126.2	325	29.2	6.0	34¾	16	25		

1/ Not adjusted for underenumeration. 2/ Based on population not adjusted for underenumeration. 3/ 1940-49, all chicken; 1950 to date, ready-to-cook broilers and fryers, 1950 to date revised. 4/ Revised. 5/ Preliminary estimates as of early October.

Table 13.--Eggs and poultry: Production and related factors compared with U. S. population, 1930-60

Year	Population, July 1 1/	Index of population, July 1 (1947-49=100)	Index of poultry and egg production (1947-49=100)	Potential layers Jan. 1	Eggs produced on farms	Chickens raised, excluding specialized broilers	Sales and farm consumption of chickens: From farm flocks: Young birds	Mature birds	From specialized broiler production	Total	Turkeys raised
	Mil.			Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1930	123.1	84.0	65	420	39,067	777	435	298		733	17
1931	124.0	84.6	63	402	38,532	709	377	283		660	18
1932	124.8	85.1	63	386	36,298	736	394	271		665	22
1933	125.6	85.7	62	391	35,514	750	411	285		696	23
1934	126.4	86.2	59	385	34,429	644	340	282	34	656	22
1935	127.2	86.7	59	350	33,609	658	349	235	43	627	21
1936	128.1	87.4	63	363	34,534	715	376	254	53	683	28
1937	128.8	87.8	63	380	37,564	601	288	279	68	635	26
1938	129.8	88.5	65	353	37,356	651	315	239	82	636	27
1939	130.9	89.3	69	376	38,843	697	348	254	106	708	34
1940	132.1	90.1	70	393	39,707	634	296	275	143	714	34
1941	133.4	91.0	77	381	41,894	745	384	226	192	802	33
1942	134.9	92.0	89	428	48,610	844	442	245	228	915	33
1943	136.7	93.2	102	489	54,547	1,001	565	309	285	1,159	32
1944	138.4	94.4	102	524	58,537	832	445	345	274	1,064	35
1945	139.9	95.4	106	474	56,221	890	483	309	366	1,158	43
1946	141.4	96.4	99	473	55,962	738	374	328	293	995	40
1947	144.1	98.3	98	431	55,384	719	372	281	310	963	34
1948	146.6	100.0	96	418	54,899	615	279	276	371	926	32
1949	149.2	101.8	106	399	56,154	705	352	245	513	1,110	41
1950	151.7	103.5	111	424	58,954	620	286	275	631	1,192	44
1951	154.4	105.3	116	399	58,063	623	294	250	789	1,333	53
1952	157.0	107.1	117	397	58,068	561	259	242	861	1,362	62
1953	159.6	108.8	120	373	57,891	548	228	238	947	1,413	60
1954	162.4	110.8	125	371	58,933	540	225	235	1,048	1,508	68
1955	165.3	112.7	123	369	59,496	462	158	227	1,092	1,477	66
1956	168.2	114.7	136	360	60,877	479	166	219	1,344	1,729	77
1957	171.2	116.8	137	369	60,436	397	106	222	1,448	1,776	81
1958 2/	174.1	118.8	145	353	60,703	431	5/338		1,660	1,998	78
1959 3/	177.0	120.7	150	364	62,401	399	5/335		1,731	2,065	82
1960 4/	179 8	122.6	149	349	59,905	339			1,800		82

1/ Total, including armed forces overseas and not adjusted for underenumeration.
2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Estimated.
5/ Breakdown discontinued

Table 14.--Eggs, chicken, turkey and red meats: Civilian per capita consumption, 1940 - 60

Year	Eggs	Chicken			Turkey		Red meats, carcass weight equivalent			
		New York dressed basis	Ready-to-cook basis	Approximate percent broiler meat is of total chickens	New York dressed basis	Ready-to-cook basis	Total	Beef and veal	Pork excluding lard	Lamb and mutton
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1940	319	18.8	14.1	14	3.5	2.9	142	62.3	73.5	6.6
1941	311	20.6	15.4	18	3.5	2.9	144	68.5	68.4	6.8
1942	318	23.6	17.7	18	3.6	3.0	140	69.4	63.7	7.2
1943	347	30.7	23.0	18	3.3	2.7	147	61.5	78.9	6.4
1944	354	27.1	20.4	19	3.3	2.7	154	68.0	79.5	6.7
1945	402	28.9	21.6	23	4.2	3.5	145	71.3	66.6	7.3
1946	379	25.9	19.4	21	4.5	3.7	154	71.6	75.8	6.7
1947	383	23.5	18.1	24	4.2	3.6	155	80.4	69.6	5.3
1948	389	23.2	18.3	30	3.7	3.1	146	72.6	67.8	5.1
1949	383	25.2	19.6	36	4.1	3.3	145	72.8	67.7	4.1
1950	389	26.4	20.6	42	4.9	4.1	145	71.4	69.2	4.0
1951	392	28.1	21.7	48	5.4	4.4	138	62.7	71.9	3.4
1952	390	28.4	22.1	53	5.7	4.7	146	69.4	72.4	4.2
1953	379	28.4	21.9	56	5.7	4.8	155	87.1	63.5	4.7
1954	376	----	22.8	60	---	5.3	155	90.1	60.0	4.6
1955	371	----	21.4	65	---	5.0	163	91.4	66.8	4.6
1956	368	----	24.6	71	---	5.2	167	94.9	67.4	4.4
1957	358	----	25.5	75	---	5.9	159	93.4	61.5	4.2
1958	349	----	28.3	78	---	5.8	152	87.2	60.7	4.1
1959 1/	347	----	28.8	79	---	6.0	160	87.3	68.3	4.5
1960 2/	325	----	29.2	81	---	6.0	161	91.9	64.5	4.6

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.
For earlier years, see Egg and Poultry Statistics Through 1957, Stat. Bul. No. 249, May 1959.

Table 15.--Eggs: Civilian per capita disappearance, shell by months, and processed by years, 1938 to date 1/

Year	Shell													Processed 3/	Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 2/		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1938	21.3	23.5	29.4	29.9	29.5	25.9	26.1	24.3	22.6	21.2	19.5	19.7	293	17	310
1939	21.5	23.5	29.3	29.0	27.7	25.8	26.2	24.4	22.8	22.3	20.7	21.4	294	19	313
1940	21.3	23.2	30.2	28.8	29.1	27.0	26.6	25.3	23.7	23.2	21.3	21.2	300	19	319
1941 4/	23.4	24.8	29.3	28.5	27.3	25.9	24.7	26.3	23.1	22.8	21.6	22.1	300	11	311
1942 4/	23.9	23.0	28.7	27.5	29.3	25.8	26.3	25.4	24.1	24.5	23.0	24.9	306	12	318
1943	26.1	25.4	31.0	27.8	28.8	26.9	27.8	28.3	25.7	26.5	25.5	27.5	328	19	347
1944	29.7	25.9	29.2	29.6	5/	28.0	28.5	27.7	28.4	26.8	24.6	26.7	327	27	354
1945	30.2	30.6	36.8	33.8	35.4	33.4	32.9	31.6	28.3	29.2	26.6	27.0	379	23	402
1946	31.7	29.0	34.1	32.5	32.4	28.4	29.3	28.4	29.1	28.4	26.9	29.6	359	20	379
1947	31.6	29.1	35.5	33.7	32.0	29.7	29.8	27.7	26.3	27.4	26.7	29.0	359	25	383
1948	30.4	30.9	35.1	32.3	31.1	28.9	28.9	28.3	27.5	28.9	28.4	30.1	361	28	389
1949	32.3	30.8	32.9	32.3	31.8	28.5	28.8	26.9	26.2	27.6	28.7	31.1	358	25	383
1950	33.7	30.1	33.4	32.5	30.2	28.3	29.1	27.9	27.9	30.3	29.4	31.7	364	25	389
1951	33.2	31.3	34.2	31.9	30.5	29.6	29.4	27.8	26.7	29.1	29.7	31.5	365	27	392
1952	33.2	30.7	34.0	32.8	31.3	28.2	28.4	26.8	25.7	29.0	29.8	32.4	362	28	390
1953	33.4	29.0	32.7	30.7	29.8	27.7	28.1	26.9	26.2	28.4	29.5	31.7	354	25	379
1954	31.3	28.2	31.2	30.4	30.1	26.7	27.4	27.1	26.8	29.3	30.5	32.4	351	25	376
1955	31.2	27.9	30.9	28.3	28.4	26.8	27.2	27.3	27.2	29.3	29.9	31.2	346	25	371
1956	30.7	28.8	31.0	28.5	27.5	25.7	27.5	26.9	27.0	28.9	29.1	31.2	343	25	368
1957	30.3	27.0	30.0	28.1	27.4	25.5	26.3	26.6	26.0	27.3	27.3	29.5	331	27	358
1958	28.9	25.1	29.2	27.2	26.4	24.7	26.0	26.1	25.6	27.1	27.6	28.6	323	26	349
1959 6/	28.4	25.1	28.7	26.1	25.8	24.0	25.1	25.1	24.6	26.2	26.0	27.7	313	34	347
1960 6/	27.0	24.3	27.4	26.5	25.0	23.1	24.9	24.3	23.6						

1/ Based on population eating out of civilian supplies, unadjusted for underenumeration.
2/ Monthly totals do not necessarily add to yearly figures due to rounding.
3/ Liquid, frozen, and dried egg (egg solids) converted to shell egg equivalent.
4/ Civilian per capita disappearance is slightly overstated because some shell egg purchases by USDA were subsequently processed into frozen or dried egg and diverted from shell supply.
5/ This entry computes out to 20.2 eggs, which probably is a considerable understatement of the actual disappearance.
6/ Preliminary.
7/ Partly estimated.

Table 16.--Factors indicative of numbers of layers to be on hand January 1, 1961.

(a) Fall pullet numbers and derivation

Year	Chickens raised	Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	Computed number of pullets among chickens raised 1/	Pullets on hand: October 1			Pullets on hand: January 1 following		
				Laying	Not yet laying	Total	Laying	Not yet laying	Total
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1946	738	22	435	126	199	325	244	37	281
1947	719	26	438	131	195	326	243	35	278
1948	615	30	387	125	176	301	227	31	258
1949	705	31	444	140	185	324	255	32	287
1950	620	32	397	141	142	283	229	29	258
1951	623	33	399	143	144	288	231	30	261
1952	561	37	370	142	117	259	215	23	238
1953	548	42	372	154	112	266	231	24	255
1954	540	49	383	168	104	273	233	25	257
1955	462	50	333	148	94	242	211	27	239
1956	479	53	350	167	92	259	217	32	250
1957	397	60	306	143	83	226	193	31	225
1958	431	65	341	156	97	253	207	37	244
1959	399	68	319	146	84	230	193	31	224
1960 2/	339	3/ 66	271	121	84	205			

(b) Fall hen numbers and derivations

	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1			Hens on hand	
	Hens	Pullets	Total	October 1	January 1 following
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1946	151	322	473	202	150
1947	150	281	431	198	140
1948	140	278	418	193	141
1949	141	258	399	184	137
1950	137	287	424	189	141
1951	141	258	399	179	136
1952	136	261	397	172	135
1953	135	238	373	156	116
1954	116	255	371	154	111
1955	111	257	369	166	122
1956	122	239	360	150	119
1957	119	250	369	164	128
1958	128	225	353	151	120
1959	120	244	364	159	126
1960 2/	126	224	349	169	

1/ Computed with allowance for pullets among strainght-run chicks bought. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Intentions.

Table 17.--Chicks hatched monthly by commercial hatcheries: United States, 1950 to date; by type of chick, 1955 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1/
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
						(a) Total Chicks							
1950	87	142	267	285	215	105	77	76	73	75	71	68	1,538
1951	96	161	270	317	271	143	105	89	77	83	84	87	1,783
1952	122	190	293	290	216	117	85	78	80	86	88	95	1,739
1953	125	170	277	287	230	137	97	91	87	98	107	116	1,823
1954	140	191	308	304	220	129	111	100	98	86	87	87	1,861
1955	114	163	254	274	224	145	126	111	101	110	111	120	1,853
1956	150	199	282	294	251	173	144	137	122	124	123	125	2,124
1957	159	179	249	271	238	170	155	142	132	133	129	142	2,098
1958	174	199	264	298	290	218	190	168	147	150	150	168	2,417
1959	189	212	301	310	261	197	180	163	136	136	143	156	2,385
1960	184	199	248	270	299	230	193	172	156				
						(b) Broiler-type 2/							
1955	81	92	105	110	116	112	111	99	87	93	96	103	1,205
1956	111	115	132	135	143	138	128	123	107	107	108	109	1,456
1957	129	122	139	141	148	142	143	132	119	120	116	126	1,579
1958	140	137	151	163	181	178	172	153	130	134	134	148	1,820
1959	154	150	183	181	175	169	166	150	122	122	130	142	1,844
1960	161	160	175	172	195	186	174	156	140				
						(c) Egg-type 2/							
1955	33	71	149	164	108	33	15	13	14	17	15	18	649
1956	39	84	149	159	109	35	15	14	15	17	15	16	668
1957	30	56	109	129	91	28	12	10	12	13	12	16	519
1958	34	62	113	135	110	40	18	15	17	17	16	20	596
1959	36	61	118	130	86	27	14	13	14	14	13	14	541
1960	24	38	73	98	103	45	19	16	16				

1/ Obtained from unrounded figures.

2/ Series began in 1955.

Table 18.--Monthly hatchings of replacement-type chicks, and chickens raised, 1955 to date

Month and item	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/
Hatchings							
January	Mil.	32.9	39.3	30.5	34.0	35.8	23.7
February	do.	71.2	84.0	56.3	61.6	61.4	38.3
March	do.	148.8	149.5	109.4	112.9	117.8	72.8
April	do.	163.9	159.4	129.4	135.4	129.6	97.8
May	do.	107.9	108.8	90.8	109.7	85.8	103.5
June	do.	32.7	34.7	27.9	40.4	27.2	44.9
July	do.	14.9	15.4	11.9	18.2	14.0	18.9
August	do.	12.6	14.3	10.2	14.8	13.4	16.1
September	do.	14.1	14.8	12.3	16.6	13.8	15.7
October	do.	16.6	17.1	13.0	16.9	14.3	3/15.9
November	do.	15.5	14.7	12.2	16.2	13.5	
December	do.	17.5	15.9	15.7	19.6	14.3	
Total, calendar year	do.	648.6	667.9	519.5	596.3	541.0	
Total, 12 months ending July of given year	do.		667.4	533.0	575.6	555.8	
Chickens raised, calendar year	do.	461.9	478.6	396.6	431.2	399.1	339.1
Pullets on hand, January 1 following							
(a) Number	do.	238.6	249.6	224.6	244.1	223.8	
(b) As a percentage of chickens raised	Pct.	52	52	57	57	56	
Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	do.	50	53	60	65	68	2/66

1/ Preliminary. 2/February intentions. 3/ Size of hatch if monthly output shows same percentage change as number of eggs in incubators on first of month.

Table 19.--Hatchings of replacement-type chicks, by divisions, Jan.-Sept. 1960, with comparisons

Division	Hens and pullets on farms Jan. 1, 1960	Chickens raised		Hatchings, Jan.-Sept.				Eggs in incubators Oct. 1, 1960 as a percentage of a year earlier
		1960 1/	1960 as a percentage of 1959	1958	1959	1960	1960 as a percentage of 1959	
	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.
New England	15.1	18.6	90	28.0	22.7	21.0	93	104
Middle Atlantic	41.1	30.9	82	64.4	55.6	49.2	87	108
East North Central	62.6	52.0	81	119.3	98.1	88.6	90	87
West North Central	87.9	88.1	85	184.4	160.5	132.5	83	107
South Atlantic	43.4	48.5	83	35.0	43.2	35.3	82	145
East South Central	25.6	25.7	78	19.1	20.5	16.2	79	118
West South Central	27.2	26.7	87	28.5	29.6	26.0	88	134
Mountain	8.8	9.5	85	10.1	9.2	7.2	78	81
Pacific	37.6	39.0	97	54.9	58.5	55.7	95	98
United States	349.4	339.1	85	543.6	498.9	431.6	87	111

1/ Preliminary.

Table 20.--Composition of flocks, October 1 and January 1 following, 1931-60

Year	Hens				Pullets										
	Hens, Oct. 1		Hens, Jan. 1 following		Pullets, Oct. 1				Laying, Jan. 1 following		Other young chickens, Oct. 1	Pullets not yet laying, Jan. 1 following		Total of listed categories for respective dates	
	Number	As a percentage of Jan. 1 pullets	Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 hens	Number: Laying	Number: Not yet laying	Number: Total	Total as a percentage of chickens raised	Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 laying and not yet laying		Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 "other young chickens"	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following 1/
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.
1931	195	80	156	80	84	156	240	34	185	77	122	44	36	557	386
1932	189	82	154	81	88	167	254	35	192	76	133	45	34	576	391
1933	184	78	147	80	87	167	254	34	196	77	130	42	32	568	385
1934	180	76	139	77	79	149	229	36	172	75	102	40	39	511	350
1935	171	81	136	80	88	154	242	37	186	77	104	40	38	517	363
1936	164	73	130	79	101	110	271	38	210	77	119	39	33	554	380
1937	171	69	138	81	89	159	248	41	173	70	85	42	49	505	353
1938	158	73	134	85	100	175	276	42	194	70	102	43	47	536	376
1939	167	69	139	83	101	186	287	41	202	70	111	51	46	565	393
1940	158	62	141	89	112	180	292	46	192	66	98	48	49	549	381
1941	166	69	150	90	123	205	328	44	221	67	113	57	50	607	428
1942	183	66	170	93	137	227	363	43	255	70	115	63	55	661	389
1943	228	71	174	76	124	269	393	39	282	72	151	67	44	772	524
1944	229	65	172	75	134	212	347	42	254	73	100	47	47	676	474
1945	214	71	151	71	128	243	371	42	269	73	137	53	39	722	473
1946	202	63	150	74	126	199	325	44	244	75	87	37	43	614	431
1947	198	70	140	71	131	195	326	45	243	75	86	35	41	610	418
1948	193	69	141	73	125	176	301	49	227	75	70	31	44	564	399
1949	184	71	137	74	140	185	324	46	255	78	75	32	43	583	424
1950	189	66	141	75	141	142	283	46	229	81	75	29	39	549	399
1951	179	69	136	76	143	144	288	46	231	80	74	30	41	540	397
1952	172	66	135	79	142	117	259	46	215	83	59	23	39	489	373
1953	156	66	116	74	154	112	266	49	231	87	58	24	41	480	371
1954	154	60	111	72	168	104	273	50	233	85	42	25	59	469	369
1955	166	65	122	73	148	94	242	52	211	87	36	27	77	444	360
1956	150	63	119	79	167	92	259	54	217	84	30	32	108	439	369
1957	164	66	128	78	143	83	226	57	193	85	28	31	113	418	353
1958	151	67	120	79	156	97	253	59	207	82	31	37	117	435	364
1959 2/	159	65	126	79	146	84	230	58	194	84	28	31	111	413	349
1960 3/	169	75			121	84	205	60			30			404	

1/ For January 1, these are "potential layers"; for October 1, these differ from potential layers by the inclusion of "other young chickens." 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 21.--Chickens raised and October 1 potential layers, by regions, 1950 to date

Year	Region						Total, United States
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	(a) Chickens raised						
1950	90.6	119.7	169.2	63.8	116.7	59.7	619.8
1951	93.8	118.6	170.8	65.4	111.6	62.7	622.9
1952	88.5	107.1	147.8	63.2	96.8	57.6	561.0
1953	90.4	106.6	152.2	57.5	86.3	54.5	547.5
1954	83.6	107.2	150.4	57.8	84.3	56.7	539.9
1955	77.8	88.3	125.6	50.6	67.2	52.3	461.9
1956	74.0	92.4	134.3	53.8	73.0	51.1	478.6
1957	62.4	71.0	106.4	51.2	59.1	46.6	396.6
1958	65.4	77.0	117.0	57.0	65.0	49.8	431.2
1959 1/	58.6	64.1	103.0	58.4	63.8	51.2	399.1
1960 2/	49.5	52.0	88.1	48.5	52.4	48.5	339.1
	(b) Potential layers on farms, October 1 3/						
1950	76.3	91.0	138.2	44.0	79.9	42.7	472.1
1951	76.3	90.9	137.4	42.8	75.9	43.7	466.9
1952	73.0	81.3	123.8	39.8	69.5	43.1	430.6
1953	73.0	81.9	119.4	40.2	62.8	45.3	422.5
1954	74.8	81.5	123.7	39.1	62.4	45.6	427.0
1955	75.3	79.1	113.6	36.8	58.6	45.0	408.2
1956	74.6	80.0	115.1	38.7	56.9	44.1	409.5
1957	68.1	73.7	109.9	39.7	55.0	43.7	390.1
1958	68.0	76.8	113.7	42.6	56.2	45.8	403.2
1959 1/	65.0	70.5	104.9	46.7	55.2	47.7	389.9
1960 2/	56.8	68.5	98.0	45.4	54.5	50.5	373.6

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Potential layers are hens, laying pullets, and pullets not yet of laying age.

Table 22.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, monthly data, June 1956 to date

Item and year	Unit	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
						(a) Monthly average data							
Average number of layers on hand													
1956-57	Mil.	285	281	288	306	323	332	336	332	324	314	303	293
1957-58	do.	282	277	283	298	311	318	321	318	311	304	295	287
1958-59	do.	281	279	284	298	312	322	327	324	319	313	305	294
1959-60	do.	283	279	284	297	310	316	318	315	308	302	295	288
1960-61	do.	281	277	277	284								
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1956-57	Eggs	1,745	1,694	1,585	1,452	1,492	1,459	1,559	1,602	1,539	1,861	1,872	1,918
1957-58	do.	1,772	1,714	1,613	1,481	1,478	1,447	1,574	1,655	1,531	1,798	1,863	1,934
1958-59	do.	1,794	1,752	1,650	1,518	1,546	1,533	1,615	1,660	1,605	1,907	1,910	1,959
1959-60	do.	1,824	1,788	1,685	1,544	1,558	1,516	1,634	1,697	1,648	1,837	1,867	1,970
1960-61	do.	1,839	1,811	1,718	1,575								
Total monthly Egg production													
1956-57	Mil. cs.	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.3	13.4	13.4	14.5	14.8	13.8	16.2	15.8	15.6
1957-58	do.	13.9	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	12.8	14.0	14.6	13.2	15.2	15.3	15.4
1958-59	do.	14.0	13.6	13.0	12.6	13.4	13.7	14.7	15.0	14.2	16.6	16.2	16.0
1959-60	do.	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.8	13.1	13.3	14.4	14.8	14.1	15.4	15.3	15.8
1960-61	do.	14.4	13.9	13.2	12.4								
						(b) First-of-month data							
Number of layers on hand													
1956-57	Mil.	289	281	281	294	317	329	334	337	328	320	309	298
1957-58	do.	287	277	277	289	307	315	321	321	314	307	301	290
1958-59	do.	283	278	280	289	307	317	326	327	321	316	310	300
1959-60	do.	288	278	279	289	305	315	317	318	311	305	298	292
1960-61	do.	284	278	275	279	289							
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1956-57	Eggs	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.0	47.8	48.5	48.8	51.7	51.7	58.2	61.9	63.0
1957-58	do.	60.8	57.3	53.3	50.7	48.0	47.4	49.1	52.5	54.3	55.1	60.9	63.3
1958-59	do.	61.5	58.1	54.9	51.6	49.5	50.3	51.9	52.3	54.7	59.8	63.3	64.0
1959-60	do.	62.4	59.2	56.2	52.5	50.5	49.9	51.2	54.2	55.3	58.3	60.2	64.2
1960-61	do.	62.9	59.9	56.9	54.0	50.9							
Daily rate of egg production													
1956-57	Mil. eggs	174	157	150	144	152	160	163	174	169	186	191	188
1957-58	do.	175	159	148	147	147	149	158	169	171	169	183	184
1958-59	do.	174	162	154	149	152	160	169	171	176	189	196	192
1959-60	do.	180	165	157	152	154	157	163	172	172	178	180	187
1960-61	do.	179	167	157	151	147							

Table 23.- Storage holdings of shell eggs July 1 and production of liquid egg compared with egg production on farms, February-June, 1940 to date

Year	Production of shell eggs on farms, February-June	Cold-storage holdings of shell eggs, July 1		Production of liquid egg, February-June 1/		Sum of July 1 storage holdings of shell eggs plus February-June production of liquid egg	
		As reported	As a percentage of Feb.-June production on farms	As reported	As a percentage of Feb.-June production on farms	As reported, equivalent cases	As a percentage of February-June production on farms
	Million cases	Million cases	Percent	Million cases	Percent	Million cases	Percent
1940	60.6	7.5	12.4	5.3	8.7	12.8	21.1
1941	61.6	6.4	10.4	6.7	10.9	13.1	21.3
1942	72.1	7.9	11.0	16.0	22.2	23.9	33.1
1943	82.7	8.9	10.8	21.4	25.9	30.3	36.6
1944	88.3	11.4	12.9	26.1	29.6	37.5	42.5
1945	83.5	6.1	7.3	15.0	18.0	21.1	25.3
1946	83.4	9.9	11.9	16.2	19.4	26.1	31.3
1947	79.1	4.2	5.3	14.1	17.8	18.3	23.1
1948	76.7	5.7	7.4	10.1	13.2	15.8	20.6
1949	75.8	2.3	3.0	11.8	15.6	14.1	18.6
1950	79.0	3.7	4.6	13.9	17.6	17.6	22.3
1951	76.7	2.4	3.2	8.6	11.3	11.1	14.4
1952	76.4	3.4	4.4	7.6	10.0	11.0	14.4
1953	73.6	1.5	2.0	8.3	11.2	9.8	13.3
1954	74.2	1.6	2.2	9.2	12.4	10.9	14.6
1955	74.5	2.3	3.1	8.9	12.0	11.2	15.1
1956	75.2	1.5	1.9	9.0	11.9	10.4	13.8
1957	75.4	1.8	2.4	8.7	11.5	10.5	13.9
1958	73.1	0.9	1.2	7.6	10.4	8.4	11.5
1959 2/	77.3	1.1	1.4	11.3	14.6	12.4	16.0
1960 3/	75.0	1.1	1.5	9.2	12.2	10.3	13.7

1/ For freezing, drying, and use as liquid. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 24.--First-of-month storage stocks of shell and frozen eggs, 1952 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
						(a) Shell eggs, cases						
1952	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.4
1953	.2	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.8	.5	.3	.1
1954	.1	.1	.1	.4	.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	.3
1955	.2	.2	.3	.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	.8	.3
1956	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5
1957	.3	.3	.5	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	.9	.6	.3
1958	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.7	.9	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1
1959	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	.6	.5	.3
1960	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.8	1.1	1.0	.7	.5		
						(b) Frozen egg, pounds						
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117	94	73
1959	57	47	46	55	85	119	149	152	149	135	119	96
1960	79	75	78	81	90	122	157	166	158	140		
						(c) Frozen egg, case equivalent 1/						
1952	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.5	1.9
1953	1.3	.9	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.3	1.6
1954	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.4	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.5
1955	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.3	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.0	3.3	2.6
1956	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.4	2.8
1957	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.2	2.6
1958	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.9
1959	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.2	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.4
1960	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.5		
						(d) Shell and frozen combined, case equivalent						
1952	1.9	1.6	2.5	3.8	5.1	7.0	7.7	7.0	5.9	4.9	3.5	2.3
1953	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.1	3.4	4.9	5.7	5.2	4.3	3.3	2.5	1.7
1954	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.8	4.3	5.7	6.5	6.1	5.2	4.4	3.7	2.8
1955	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.7	4.5	6.5	7.3	7.3	6.4	5.2	4.1	3.0
1956	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.1	4.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.3
1957	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.0	4.0	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.5	4.7	3.8	2.9
1958	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.0	3.3	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.0
1959	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.7	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.5	2.7
1960	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.8	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.0		
						(e) Egg solids (dried egg), pounds 1/ 2/						
1952	17.7	17.0	15.6	14.8	14.2	11.3	10.6	9.4	7.8	6.4	5.1	4.3
1953	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.9	2.7	2.0	1.4
1954	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.3	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.1
1955	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.7	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.3
1956	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.6	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.2	4.5	3.9
1957	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.9	5.5	7.0	6.9	6.3	4.3	3.3	3.0
1958	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.2
1959 3/	1.4											

1/ During the period through 1957, one case of eggs is considered equivalent to 38½ pounds of mixed whole frozen egg, or 10.2 pounds of egg solids; beginning 1958, one case of eggs equals 39½ pounds frozen egg. 2/ Large stocks in early years of this series reflect USDA inventories. 3/ Discontinued as of January.

Table 25.--Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised and subsequent number of pullets on farms, 1925-60

Year	Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 1/	Chickens raised 2/	Sexed pullets bought as a percent of total chickens purchased	Pullets on farms 3/				Percentage of preceding year		
				As reported		As a percentage of chickens raised		Egg-feed price ratio weighted average	Chickens raised	Pullets on farms Jan. 1 following
				Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following			
	Lb.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1925	12.9	679							103	
1926	13.5	718						105	106	
1927	13.4	750						99	104	
1928	12.2	700						91	93	
1929	13.1	751			253		34	107	107	
1930	13.8	777			244		31	105	103	96
1931	10.6	709		240	230	34	32	77	91	94
1932	11.6	736		254	237	34	32	109	104	103
1933	14.3	750		254	238	34	32	123	102	100
1934	10.9	644		229	212	36	33	76	86	89
1935	11.4	658		242	226	37	34	105	102	107
1936	13.1	715		271	249	38	35	115	109	110
1937	9.4	601		248	215	41	36	72	84	86
1938	11.4	651		276	242	42	37	121	108	113
1939	12.6	697		287	254	41	36	111	107	105
1940	10.4	634		292	240	46	38	83	91	94
1941	11.5	745		328	278	44	37	111	118	116
1942	13.2	844	21	363	319	43	38	115	113	115
1943	14.7	1,001	17	393	350	39	35	111	119	110
1944	11.2	832	20	347	301	42	36	76	83	86
1945	12.8	890	18	371	322	42	36	114	107	107
1946	11.9	738	22	325	281	44	38	93	83	87
1947	11.3	719	26	326	278	45	39	95	97	99
1948	9.8	615	30	301	258	49	42	87	86	93
1949	12.7	705	31	324	287	46	41	130	115	111
1950	9.6	620	32	283	258	46	42	76	88	90
1951	11.4	623	33	288	261	46	42	119	101	101
1952	9.1	561	37	259	238	46	42	80	90	91
1953	11.3	548	42	266	255	48	46	124	98	107
1954	10.9	540	49	273	257	51	48	96	99	101
1955	9.7	462	50	242	239	52	52	89	86	93
1956	12.1	479	53	259	250	54	52	125	104	105
1957	9.3	397	60	226	225	57	57	77	83	90
1958	11.9	432	65	253	244	59	57	128	109	109
1959 4/	10.0	399	68	230	224	58	56	84	93	92
1960 5/	9.5	399	6/ 66	205		60		95	85	

1/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November, 1; preceding December, 2; January, 3; February, 4; March, 5; April, 3; May, 1.
2/ For farm flock replacement; excluding specialized broilers.
3/ Laying and not yet laying.
4/ Revised.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ Intentions to purchase.

Table 26.--Eggs: USDA purchases and Government-assisted programs, 1950 to date

Year	Month												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Price support, dried whole egg (mil. lb.) 1/												
1950	1.5	5.5	7.1	11.0	17.0	17.3	13.4	3.7	4.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	82.4
	Section 32, shell eggs (thous. cases) 2/												
1952	---	---	---	---	78	149	---	---	---	---	---	---	227
	Section 6, dried whole egg solids 3/												
1955	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
	ICA program for export of eggs to Spain (thous. cases) 4/												
1955	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	70
	Section 32, medium-size shell eggs (thous. cases)												
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	207	281	77	584
	ICA program for export of eggs to Spain (thous. cases) 4/												
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	141	161
1957	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	131	156
1959	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	80	---	---	---
	Section 32, large shell eggs (thous. cases)												
1957	---	169	145	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	314
	Section 32, dried whole egg solids (mil. lb.)												
1957	---	---	0.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.8
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	2.7	---	4.2
1959	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.7
	Surplus removal program, frozen whole eggs (mil. lb.)												
1959	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	2.7	---	---	---	---		4.1
	Surplus removal program, dried whole egg (mil. lb.)												
1959	---	---	---	0.8	2.7	1.9	3.5	2.3	0.4	---	---		11.7
1960 5/	2.8	2.7	3.0	0.4	0.3	---	4.1	3.0	2.4	0.3			

1/ Under discretionary authority of the Secretary of Agriculture toward price objective of 75 percent of parity. 2/ Shell eggs were contracted in the spring, and title taken by the Government after delivery from storage in the fall. Month of purchase indicated as contracting month. 3/ No offers were accepted under the announcement for this program, which was open in January. 4/ The allotment for these programs was in terms of dollar value, to the amount of $1.5 million in the first program and $2.5 million in the second program. Actual expenditures under the respective programs were $1.2 and $2.3 millions, respectively. The estimated quantity of eggs covered by these transactions is indicated. 5/ Program active while this report was in process.

Table 27.--Broilers: Price per pound, selected areas, July 1955 to date

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live											
1955-56	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2
1956-57	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7
1957-58	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1
1958-59	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	17.0	16.8	16.9	16,3	15.8	15.8
1959-60	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	17.1	17.7	18.1	17.7	17.8	17.6
1960-61	17.9	16.6	16.1	16.0								
	(b) Del-Mar-Va, average price, live 1/											
1955-56	27.9	27.8	26.9	20.7	18.7	19.5	21.2	22.7	23.1	20.4	21.1	19.0
1956-57	23.2	19.7	18.5	17.9	16.7	17.4	18.0	20.6	21.8	20.2	19.3	21.8
1957-58	22.3	22.0	19.1	17.2	16.7	16.0	18.6	21.0	22.2	19.3	21.8	22.2
1958-59	20.2	18.6	16.3	15.8	16.9	15.0	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.2
1959-60	17.7	16.4	16.9	15.2	15.0	19.9	17.0	18.2	20.0	18.1	17.6	18.2
1960-61	20.1	18.0	17.0	15.9								
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 1/											
1955-56	24.3	26.0	25.0	21.0	21.1	18.7	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.0	18.2
1956-57	21.5	18.7	16.5	16.0	16.3	15.1	17.0	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.5	20.0
1957-58	20.0	20.0	17.5	15.7	15.4	16.1	17.1	19.0	21.0	19.2	20.0	20.0
1958-59	19.8	17.0	15.6	15.2	16.1	14.2	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.8	14.9	14.5
1959-60	15.5	14.6	14.4	13.8	14.0	16.2	15.6	17.3	18.3	17.5	17.3	16.8
1960-61	17.2	16.7	15.4	14.7								
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, monthly average prices paid at ranch, live 2/											
1955-56	28.1	29.0	27.4	22.4	21.2	19.8	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.9	22 6
1956-57	23.9	21.8	20.6	18.3	16.5	19.5	21.0	20.3	22.2	20.3	20.6	22.0
1957-58	22.8	22.4	19.9	16.5	17.1	17.0	20.8	20.9	23.9	21.0	21.2	22.0
1958-59	20.5	19.1	16.3	15.9	17.3	15.5	18.6	18.5	18.8	16.9	18.0	18.6
1959-60	18.8	18.8	16.7	15.0	16.0	17.4	17.6	18.4	19.8	20.2	19.0	18.9
1960-61	19.0	18.5	17.5									
	(e) Chicago, ready-to-cook (ice packed), monthly average price 3/											
1955-56	41.5	42.3	39.3	34.8	34.0	32.0	34.0	34.8	35.3	33.6	34.1	32.3
1956-57	34.5	32.2	30.3	28.7	28.3	26.8	29.5	31.9	31.5	30.9	31.2	33.6
1957-58	34.2	33.3	29.6	27.9	27.9	27.4	32.8	32.7	34.5	31.8	32.7	33.8
1958-59	31.7	29.3	27.4	26.4	26.6	25.3	29.2	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.9
1959-60	27.3	26.6	26.4	25.8	25.1	28.9	28.8	29.9	30.5	29.3	29.2	29.2
1960-61	29.6	28.2	27.0									
	(f) New York, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), wholesale lots, monthly average price											
1955-56	44.6	45.2	43.0	36.6	36.3	36.3	35.8	37.4	37.6	35.4	36.1	35.2
1956-57	38.4	34.5	33.2	31.6	30.8	30.3	32.7	33.9	33.9	32.8	33.7	35.7
1957-58	37.4	32.8	32.5	30.5	30.0	29.5	34.8	35.2	36.2	33.4	34.4	35.5
1958-59	33.0	30.9	28.8	28.0	27.8	26.9	30.9	30.3	29.5	29.0	28.2	28.6
1959-60	29.3	28.1	28.5	27.4	27.2	30.8	30.8	30.8	31.8	29.9	30.8	30.7
1960-61	31.7	29.9	28.6									

1/ First full week of month.
2/ $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and over.
3/ $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.
4/ 2-3 pounds prior to 1959; 1959, 2-$3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds (mostly price).

Table 28.--Broilers: Volume of hatchings, placements, and slaughter in large plants; monthly, January 1958 to date; Federally Inspected slaughter January 1959 to date

Month	Broiler chick output in commercial hatcheries			Average number of chicks placed weekly in 22 States			Average weekly slaughter of young chickens in commercial plants lagged 1/ (liveweight)			Volume of young chickens Federally inspected lagged 1/ (Ready-to-cook weight)	
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
January	140	154	161	28	31	32	99	94	96	268	284
February	137	150	160	30	33	34	91	104	105	294	302
March	151	183	175	30	36	35	97	109	117	308	332
April	163	181	172	33	37	35	99	114	118	336	340
May	181	175	195	35	35	39	105	112	114	326	324
June	178	169	186	37	35	39	113	113	124	317	379
July	172	166	174	34	34	36	109	110	120	320	
August	153	150	156	31	31	31	111	108		312	
September	130	122	140	27	26	29	91	91		249	
October	134	122		27	25		87	77		231	
November	134	130		28	27		89	93		256	
December	148	142		30	28		94	90		251	
Total or average 2/	1,829	1,844		30.8	31.4		98.7	99.8		285.9	
Total or average 3/							95.0	101.5		288.9	

1/ Lagged 2 months.

2/ Of 12 entries in columns above.

3/ Of 12 entries for calendar year, before lagging.

Table 29.--Pullet chick placements for broiler hatchery supply flocks: Domestic sales as reported by leading breeders, 1958 to date 1/

Month	Actual number			Percentage of preceding year	
	1958	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.
January	1,842	1,884	1,496	102	79
February	2,162	2,256	1,947	104	86
March	2,997	3,209	2,674	107	83
April	3,234	3,573	3,215	110	90
May	3,522	2,861	3,530	81	123
June	3,234	2,392	3,304	74	138
July	2,892	2,279	2,113	79	93
August	2,486	1,706	2,083	69	122
September	2,546	1,480	2,429	58	164
October	2,473	1,994		81	
November	2,048	1,697		83	
December	2,004	1,605		80	
Total	31,440	26,936			

Cumulation of sales relevant to breeder flock of given month 2/

	Actual number			Percentage of preceding year	
	1959	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.
January	22,369	20,160	20,362	90	101
February	23,073	19,756	21,295	86	108
March	23,384	19,494		83	
April	22,435	17,982		80	
May	21,205	16,014		76	
June	19,567	14,649		75	
July	18,589	14,204		76	
August	18,906	14,599		77	
September	19,993	16,108		81	
October	20,308	18,158		89	
November	20,227	19,468		96	
December	20,458	19,884		97	

1/ Includes expected pullet replacements from eggs sold during the preceding month at the rate of 125 pullet chicks per 30 dozen cases of eggs.

2/ Sales 5-12 months previous.

Table 30 .--Turkeys for breeding: Farmers' intentions toward January 1 numbers, and actual numbers, 15 important States, 1959 to date

States	1959					1960					1961 intentions for Jan. 1 1/		
	Intentions for Jan. 1			Breeders on hand, Jan. 1		Intentions for Jan. 1			Breeders on hand, Jan. 1			Heavy breeds	
	Light breeds	Heavy breeds		As reported	As a percent of year earlier	Light breeds	Heavy breeds		As reported	As a percent of year earlier	Light breeds	White	Other
		White	Other				White	Other					
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
						(a) Light breeds							
New York	2/			1	100	2/			---	---	2/		
Pennsylvania	119			5	100	90			4	80	110		
Ohio	120			82	149	85			54	66	80		
Michigan	2/			3	75	2/			3	100	2/		
Wisconsin	2/			2	50	2/			2	100	2/		
Minnesota	160			80	123	116			65	81	150		
Iowa	167			21	350	95			20	95	130		
Missouri	150			18	100	35			15	83	120		
Virginia	130			162	117	80			110	68	90		
South Carolina	2/			3	75	2/			1	33	2/		
Oklahoma	125			14	108	55			4	30	115		
Texas	125			78	260	70			42	54	90		
Washington	2/			3	100	2/			2	67	2/		
Oregon	150			30	188	83			25	83	95		
California	150			22	147	120			22	100	30		
Total 15 States	138			524	139	84			369	70	100		
						(b) Heavy breeds							
New York		98	80	40	103		70	75	28	70		105	115
Pennsylvania		104	104	47	92		140	96	45	96		105	135
Ohio		110	108	111	96		90	95	101	91		150	100
Michigan		145	105	79	132		210	70	73	92		300	75
Wisconsin		140	120	94	142		116	75	84	89		125	100
Minnesota		154	115	360	129		124	111	395	110		145	115
Iowa		135	110	158	118		150	120	177	112		90	120
Missouri		100	115	146	104		120	84	136	93		110	125
Virginia		125	65	65	72		300	40	49	75		100	90
South Carolina		90	102	54	92		2/	64	46	85		2/	100
Oklahoma		55	100	49	104		50	95	45	92		115	109
Texas		114	108	306	130		75	85	211	69		150	101
Washington		100	52	63	117		2/	70	46	73		2/	110
Oregon		2/	97	193	94		2/	87	184	95		2/	115
California		150	106	761	92		200	95	803	106		200	130
Total 15 States		125	104	2,526	105		122	91	2,423	96		146	119

1/ Farmers' October intentions to hold turkey breeders at beginning of following year as a percentage of holdings of year before.

2/ Not shown to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 31.--Intentions to keep turkey breeder hens, compared with later developments, 1954 to date

	Heavy breeds				
	Absolute numbers		Percentage of year before		
	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1 (U. S.)	Turkeys raised (U. S.)	Intentions to keep breeders (U. S.)	Breeders on farms, Jan.1 (U. S.)	Turkeys raised (U. S.)
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent
1954	2.4	48.5	n. a.	91	112
1955	2.5	48.8	n. a.	102	101
1956	2.8	63.2	113	112	129
1957	3.2	67.8	116	115	107
1958	3.0	66.1	96	93	97
1959	3.1	66.6	107	105	101
1960	3.0	72.6	98	97	109
1961			126		

	Light breeds				
	Absolute numbers		Percentage of year before		
	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1 (U. S.)	Turkeys raised (U. S.)	Intentions to keep breeders (U. S.)	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1 (U. S.)	Turkeys raised (U. S.)
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent
1954	0.7	19.2	n. a.	140	117
1955	.5	16.8	n. a.	81	88
1956	.5	13.7	107	86	82
1957	.5	13.4	97	105	97
1958	.4	12.2	87	94	92
1959	.6	15.5	138	133	127
1960	.4	9.8	84	70	63
1961			100		

n. a. - not available

Table 32.--Turkeys: Number raised, by breed types, by regions, 1958 to date

Region	Light breeds			Heavy breeds			Total		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
North Atlantic	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.8
East North Central	1.6	2.2	1.3	9.5	9.8	10.4	11.0	12.1	11.7
West North Central	2.4	3.7	3.1	21.3	24.8	27.1	23.7	28.4	30.2
South Atlantic	6.2	6.8	3.8	5.7	4.9	4.9	11.9	11.8	8.7
South Central	1.1	1.4	.5	7.1	6.3	7.6	8.2	7.7	8.1
Western	.8	1.3	.8	19.5	18.0	20.0	20.3	19.2	20.8
United States	12.2	15.5	9.8	66.1	66.6	72.6	78.3	82.1	82.3

Table 33.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed types, lagged to indicate prospective month of marketing, 1958 to date

Month of marketing	Heavy breed hatchings, 6 months previous				Light breed hatchings, 4 months previous				All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns 1/			
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
January	2.9	4.5	4.3	4.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	3.2	5.1	4.7	1.6
February	.7	.9	1.1	1.7	.2	.5	.3		.8	1.4	1.4	
March	.3	.5	.8	1.0	.3	.7	.4		.6	1.2	1.2	
April	.4	.7	1.0		.6	1.1	.6		1.0	1.8	1.5	
May	.7	1.1	1.6		.8	1.5	.5		1.6	2.7	2.1	
June	1.5	1.7	2.1		1.0	1.4	.8		2.5	3.1	2.9	
July	2.5	2.4	3.1		1.1	1.8	1.0		3.6	4.2	4.1	
August	4.6	4.5	6.9		1.6	1.9	1.1		6.2	6.5	8.0	
September	10.9	11.3	13.5		2.2	2.4	1.6		13.1	13.7	15.1	
October	15.8	16.1	16.1		2.1	2.2	1.6		17.9	18.3	17.7	
November	17.2	16.8	15.7		2.0	1.9	1.6		19.1	18.7	17.2	
December	11.9	11.6	11.2		1.1	1.1	1.1		13.0	12.7	12.3	

1/ Obtained from unrounded figures. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 34.--Turkeys: Composition of storage stocks, available data, Sept. 30 and Jan. 31, 1956-60

Class of turkey and type of holdings	Unit	Reported holdings: September 30					Reported holdings: January 31				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
		(a) Percentage of total reported holdings									
Eviscerated											
Toms	Pct.	33	60	45	42	48	74	79	84	69	83
Hens	do.	56	33	48	52	47	17	16	11	25	12
Broiler-fryers	do.	10	6	6	6	4	5	4	4	5	3
New York dressed											
Toms	do.	1	2/	2/	2/	2/	3	1	1	2/	1
Hens	do.	1	2/	2/	2/	2/	1	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total 1/	do.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		(b) Holdings, by weight									
Size of sample on which percentages are based	Mil. lb.	59	97	103	80	96	70	108	115	96	84
Total U. S. cold-storage holdings same date	do.	98	149	161	134	183	96	170	179	160	142

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Institute of American Poultry Industries.

Table 35 --Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, June 1955 to date

Season	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States											
1955-56	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6
1956-57	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2
1957-58	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3
1958-59	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.8	24.4	23.4	22.4	22.2
1959-60	22.1	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.4	24.9	29.5	28.2	25.7	26.5	27.5	26.1
1960-61	24.0	23.1	23.8	24.6	25.7							
	(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/											
1955-56	25-26	28	27	27-29½	29-30	26½-27	26½-27	---	---	---	---	---
1956-57	30-33	28	25-26	24½-26	25-25½	23-24½	26-28	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58	20-21	17	18-19	21	19½	18½-19	20-21	17-19	---	---	---	---
1958-59	22-23	21	23	20-21	20	19-19½	20	24	---	---	23	21-23
1959-60	24-24½	26	21	19½-22½	21-22	23-23½	30-31	---	---	---	26½	26½
1960-61	23½	23	23	22¾	23¾-24½							
	(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Josquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/											
1955-56	25-26	30	29	30½-31	34½-35	33	31½-32½	---	---	---	---	---
1956-57	31	27-28	26½	27½-28	27-27½	25½-26	25½-26	---	---	---	---	24
1957-58	22	20	20-21	21½-22	22	22-22½	27-27¼	24	---	---	---	---
1958-59	28	26	26½	24	24-24½	23-23½	22-23	24	---	---	18	18-19
1959-60	24	22	21-21¼	21½-22½	23	25-25½	33	---	---	---	31	27-28
1960-61	20	23	23	24¾	26							
	(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City, first day of month 1/											
1955-56	48½-52½	49½-53	51-54	55½-57	50½-54	48-50	47½-48½	53-54	54-55	54-55	57½-58	61½-62
1956-57	64-65	65-65½	65½-66	60-61	50-52	43-44½	48-49½	47½-49	46-47	44-44½	45-46½	42-44
1957-58	44-45	40-43	40-41	37½-40½	38-39½	38-40½	40-41½	39-41	38½-41	38½-40½	38½-40½	41-42
1958-59	42½-43½	42-43	40½-42	39-41	40-43	39½-43	39-43	40½-44	44-46½	44-46½	44-46½	44-46
1959-60	50½-53	54-55	50-51½	47½-50½	51½-53	47-51	47½-53	45½-49	45-47½	44-47	47½-50	47-50
1960-61	46-49	43-45	42½-44½	39½-42½	41½-44							
	(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City, first day of month 1/											
1955-56	51½-53½	50-52	48-49½	49½-51	51-52½	52-54	50½-52	50-51	50-51	49½-51	50-51½	53½-54
1956-57	52½-53½	47-48½	46-47	43½-44½	44-44½	44-45	44-45½	42-43	39-40	39½-41½	42½-43½	---
1957-58	42½-43½	---	37-38	37½-38	38-39	40-40½	43-44	43-44	43-44	46-47	50-50½	2/45-46
1958-59	49-50	45-46	41½-42½	40-41½	40-41½	40-41½	39-41	39-40½	40-41	40-41	38-40	37-39
1959-60	38-40	36-38½	35½-37½	35-37½	37-39	40½-42½	46-47½	48½-50	48½-49½	48½-50	50-51½	49-51
1960-61	44-47	38-41	37-40	39-40	41½-42½							
	(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia and West Virginia, first day of month 1/											
1955-56	31	30½-31	30-30½	30-30½	30½-31	30-31½	28-28½	29½	---	33	30-31	29-30
1956-57	29	26½-27	26½	25-26	25	25½-26	26-27	26	26-27	26	26	24-25
1957-58	23-23½	23	23	23-23½	23-23½	24½-25	30	24-25	27	30	30	28½-30
1958-59	28	25-26	24½-25	24-25	24-24½	25½-26½	24-25	23	25	25-25½	21-22	22-22½
1959-60	22-22½	22½-23	20	20	20-21½	24¾	26½	25	---	---	28-29	27-27½
1960-61	27¾	22½	23	25	26							
	(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa, first Friday of month 3/											
1955-56	---	---	27	29-31	30	26-27	28-28½	---	---	---	---	28-30½
1956-57	28-30	28	29-30	25-25½	24-25	23-23½	27-30	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58	---	21	20	19½-20½	20-20½	20	22-22¾	21	---	---	---	---
1958-59	---	---	24	22	22-22¼	20	20-21½	---	---	---	---	---
1959-60	---	4/27-33	20-21	20-23	24-25	24-25	29	---	---	---	---	---
1960-61	---	---	24-25	23	25							
	(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa, first Friday of month 3/											
1955-56	---	32-33	30½-31½	34	37	33	32-34	---	---	---	---	28-28½
1956-57	27½-28	28	28½	26-26½	27½-28	27-27½	28-28½	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58	---	21½-22	23	22-23	23-24	25	28-28¼	---	---	---	---	---
1958-59	---	27	26½-27	25	26-26½	24	23	---	---	---	---	---
1959-60	---	22-23	21½-22	22-22½	23¾-24	25-25½	30	---	---	---	---	---
1960-61	---	---	24-25	25-25½	27-27½							

1/ Or next date when quotation is available. 2/ 14-15 pounds. 3/ Beginning 1958, first day of month, or first business day thereafter. 4/ Toms 25 pounds and up.

Table 36. --Turkeys raised and related data: Available data, 1930 to date

Year	Absolute numbers			Change from preceding year						
				Number			Percent			
	Turkeys raised	Turkey feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised 2/	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/	Turkeys raised 2/	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Farmers' intentions to raise turkeys	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/
	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1930	17	11.2		-1	1.9		-6	15		
1931	18	10.7		1	-0.5		5	-4		
1932	22	14.6		4	3.9		22	36		
1933	23	11.7		1	-2.9		4	-20		
1934	22	8.0		-2	-3.7		-7	-32		
1935	21	7.6		-1	-.4		-4	-5		
1936	28	12.2		7	4.6		34	61		
1937	26	6.6	3.5	-2	-5.6		-8	-46		
1938	27	10.7	3.2	1	4.1	-0.3	4	62	6	-7
1939	34	12.5	3.9	7	1.8	.7	25	17	27	21
1940	34	9.4	4.6	3/	-3.1	.7	1	-25	5	18
1941	33	9.4	3.8	-1	0	-.8	-4	0	-3	-16
1942	33	10.1	4.0	3/	.7	.1	3/	7	8	3
1943	32	12.4	3.9	-1	2.3	-.1	-2	23	12	-2
1944	35	11.3	4.2	3	-1.1	.3	10	-9	2	8
1945	43	11.8	4.5	8	.5	.3	22	4	8	7
1946	40	11.1	4.8	-3	-.7	.3	-6	-6	-5	7
1947	34	10.2	3.8	-6	-.9	-1.1	-15	-8	-16	-22
1948	32	7.7	2.5	-2	-2.5	-1.2	-7	-25	-18	-33
1949	41	13.1	3.1	10	5.4	.6	31	70	25	24
1950	44	10.2	3.3	3	-2.9	.1	8	-22	1	4
1951	53	9.0	3.2	9	-1.2	-.1	20	-12	1	-2
1952	62	9.2	3.7	9	.2	.5	17	2	11	15
1953	60	8.2	4/3.2	-3	-1.0	-.5	-4	-11	-8	-14
1954	68	9.1	4/3.1	8	.9	.1	13	11	7	-2
1955	66	7.5	4/3.0	-2	-1.6	-.1	-3	-18	-4	-3
1956	77	9.0	4/3.2	11	1.5	.2	17	20	6	7
1957	81	7.5	4/3.7	4	-1.5	.4	6	-17	10	14
1958	78	7.0	4/3.4	-3	-0.5	-.3	-3	-7	1	-7
1959 5/	82	7.0	4/3.7	4	0	.2	5	0	5	7
1960 6/	82	7.9	4/3.4	7/	.9	-.3	0	13	6	-8

1/ Weighted average of monthly ratios as follows: 1930-44, preceding October 1; preceding November 4; preceding December 4; January 1. 1945 to date, preceding October 2; preceding November 4; preceding December 3; January 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Change smaller than 0.5. 4/ 1953: 2.692 million heavy and .470 million light hens; 1954: 2,438 and .657; 1955: 2.479 and .533; 1956: 2.775 and .456; 1957: 3,197 and .477; 1958: 2,993 and .424; 1959: 3,057; .602; 1960: 3,016 and .420. 5/ Revised. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Less than 0.05 million.

Table 37.--Turkeys: U.S.D.A. purchases, annually 1950-58, by weeks 1959-60

Year	Duration of program	Purchases	Range of prices per pound	Cost of purchases
	Weeks	Thou. lb.	Cents	Thou. dol.
1950 1/	4	7,884	n. a.	n. a.
1951	no program			
1952	n. a.	27,852	n. a.	n. a.
1953	n. a.	20,327	n. a.	n. a.
1954	no program			
1955	no program			
1956	9	25,366	37.00-39.50	10,400
1957	no purchases			
1958	25	23,560	31.29-37.50	7,969

	Contracts let in week ending	Purchases: For the week	Purchases: Cumulative for the year	Range of prices per pound	Cost of purchases: For the week	Cost of purchases: Cumulative for the year
		Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Cents	Thou.dol.	Thou.dol.
1959	Sept. 10	6,090	6,090	32.17-35.99	2,000	2,000
	17	7,230	13,320	33.34-35.99	2,500	4,500
	24	4,410	17,730	33.59-35.94	1,500	6,000
	Oct. 1	3,840	21,570	33.09-35.24	1,300	2/7,416
1960	Sept. 15	4,110	4,110	34.75-36.95	1,500	1,500
	22	9,060	13,170	35.21-37.00	3,300	4,700
	28	2,250	15,480	35.48-37.47	800	5,600
	Oct. 5 3/	3,370	18,850	35.74-37.37	1,200	6,800
	Program ended as of October 5, 1960					

1/ In this year, the purchases were N. Y. dressed; thereafter, all programs were ready-to-cook turkeys. 2/ Total cost as reported. 3/ Includes 130,000 pounds of cut-up turkey for use in school lunch program in Puerto Rico at price of 39.77 cents with total cost $52,000.

n. a. - Not available.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
	The Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance	4
1	Eggs produced per 100 layers as of the first day of the month, 1940 to date	15
2	Eggs laid per average layer kept during the year, selected years, by States and divisions, 1925-59	16
3	Poultry and eggs: U.S. exports, January-June 1959 and 1960	17
4	United State exports of poultry meat, fresh, frozen and canned, January-June 1959 and 1960	18
5	Chickens: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, United States, 1941-42 through 1959-60, regions, 1959-60	19
5a	Turkeys: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Turkey Improvement Plan, United States, 1943-44 through 1959-60, by regions, 1959-60	19
6	Gross income from poultry and eggs, 1940 to date	20
7	Gross income from poultry, 1954-58 average, 1959 preliminary, 1960 estimates and expected changes for 1961	21
8	Mid-month average prices received by farmers for poultry products, 1953 to date	22
9	Prices of poultry feeds and ingredients, by months, United States, 1958 to date	23
10	Annual product-feed price ratios for poultry enterprises, and returns above feed costs in egg production, available data, 1940-60	24
11	Eggs and poultry: Measures of production efficiency, and prices, 1930-59	25
12	Demand factors bearing upon annual poultry product prices, per capita disappearance, and retail prices, United States, 1940-60	26
13	Eggs and poultry: Production and related factors compared with U.S. population, 1930-60	27
14	Eggs, chicken, turkey, and red meats: Civilian per capita consumption, 1940-60	28
15	Eggs: Civilian per capita disappearance, shell by months, and processed by years, 1938 to date	29
16	Factors indicative of numbers of layers to be on hand January 1, 1961	30
17	Chicks hatched monthly by commercial hatcheries: United States, 1950 to date; by type of chick, 1955 to date	31
18	Monthly hatchings of replacement-type chicks, and chickens raised, 1955 to date	32
19	Hatchings of replacement-type chicks, by divisions, January-September 1960, with comparisons	32
20	Composition of flocks, October 1 and January 1 following, 1931-60	33
21	Chickens raised and October 1 potential layers, by regions, 1950 to date	34
22	Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, monthly data, June 1956 to date	35
23	Storage holdings of shell eggs July 1 and production of liquid egg compared with egg production on farms, February-June, 1940 to date	36
24	First-of-month storage stocks of shell and frozen eggs, 1952 to date	37
25	Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised and subsequent number of pullets on farms, 1925-60	38
26	Eggs: USDA purchases and Government-assisted programs, 1950 to date	39
27	Broilers: Price per pound, selected areas, July 1955 to date	40
28	Broilers: Volume of hatchings, placements, and slaughter in large plants, monthly, January 1958 to date; Federal inspection January 1959 to date	41
29	Pullet chick placements for broiler hatchery supply flocks: Domestic sales as reported by leading breeders, 1958 to date	42
30	Turkeys for breeding: Farmers' intentions toward January 1 numbers and actual numbers, 15 important States, 1959 to date	43
31	Intentions to keep turkey breeder hens, compared with later developments, 1954 to date	44
32	Turkeys: Number raised, by breed types, by regions, 1958 to date	45
33	Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed types, lagged to indicate prospective month of marketing, 1958 to date	45
34	Turkeys: Composition of storage stocks, available data, Sept. 30 and Jan. 31, 1956-60	46
35	Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, June 1955 to date	47
36	Turkeys raised and related data: Available data, 1930 to date	48
37	Turkeys: USDA purchases, annually 1950-58, by weeks, 1959 and 1960	49

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C .

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

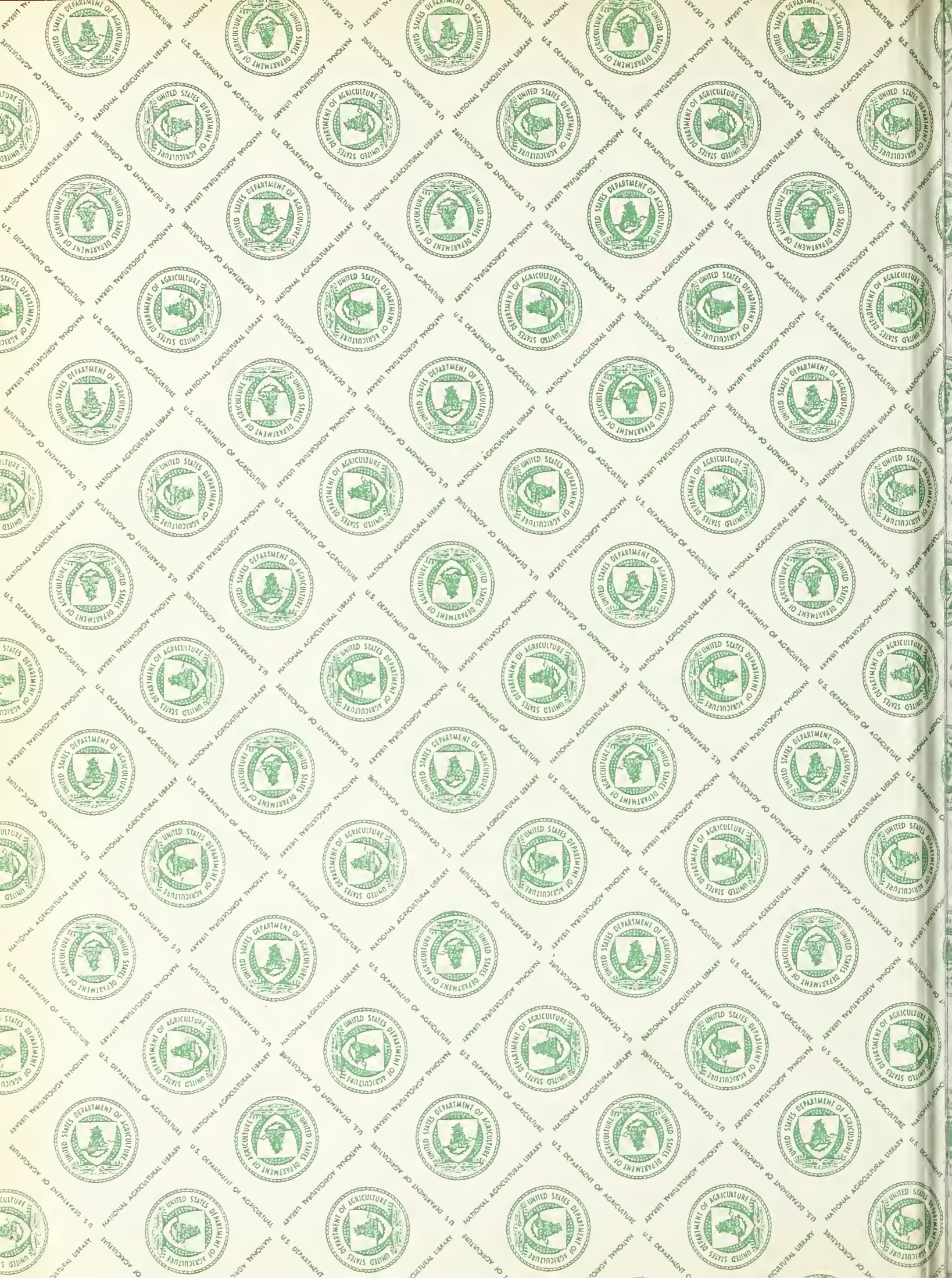
If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Administrative Services Division (ML)
Agricultural Marketing Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

0891 TC

EISE BIBLIOTHEEK
CIHTI 12-73


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY